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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

## OPEN SHOP URGED ON HARDING FLAG IN NEXT CAMPAIGN

Party Bosses Also Ask President  
to Hedge on World Court  
Proposition

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 2.—One of the first things the President will have to do when he returns to Washington is to clear the air of political reports, mythical and otherwise, which have grown up during his absence. He is in the field for a re-nomination, as Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, stated in Florida. The announcement for several days went unchallenged. Then there began to be rumors from persons "close to the President" that he had not authorized Mr. Daugherty to make the statement, and was not altogether pleased to have it made at that time. Mr. Daugherty visited Mr. Harding, and their meeting was said to have been of a nature that gave no indication of displeasure on the part of Mr. Daugherty's chief.

The President has been on holiday and the country was disposed to let him make the most of it, but there will be a demand, when he returns, to have him give out a clear-cut statement on this point.

Next in importance is the attitude which the President is going to take on American participation in the World Court. He, with the advice of his Secretary of State, advised Congress that the United States should be represented in the International Court of Justice. Since that time certain Republican leaders and party organs have held that the Administration made a mistake in committing itself to this issue, and are urging that discretion is the better part of valor and that the sooner the Administration drops this policy the better. It will be impossible for the President to remain silent on this subject.

**Sensitive Point**  
Still more embarrassing and pressing for disposition is the Labor issue that has been sprung in Florida, that the Republican Party should be asked to espouse the "open shop" policy and thus come out as the avowed enemy of organized labor. At no point should labor be attacked where it is so sensitive as in regard to the open shop.

The President, in his message to Congress last August, distinctly stated that the Government had no intention of waging war on unions, and the tenor of his address while reserving rights of employers and employees alike, was friendly to labor. There is no gainsaying that this is not an Administration regarded as peculiarly friendly to labor, not as the Wilson Administration was. It is a business Administration, which means that the leaders of trade and commerce are more likely to wield influence than officials of the American Federation of Labor. It is undoubtedly these influences that have sent up the trial balloon in regard to a Labor issue for the next presidential campaign.

Charles G. Dawes is regarded as a sort of Mussolini character, active, aggressive, firm, fearless. He is a personal friend of the President, by whom his abilities are admired and his judgment trusted. He and other big business men are credited with holding the view that the Republican Party would gain more than it would lose by coming out flatly on a no-strike, open-shop platform. Leonard Wood was willing to do that in the last Republican Convention, and that is one of the reasons why he did not get the nomination.

**Conciliation Necessary**  
Another restraining influence with the party leaders is the progressive and radical element, already so strong in Congress and in some parts of the country. The leaders desire to conciliate this element rather than antagonize it before June of 1924. Nothing would act more quickly to alienate this wing and to furnish it with ammunition for independent action than yielding openly to what would be regarded as the dictate of business for the oppression of labor. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is not in Washington, but it was said at headquarters that the proposed open-shop issue was not regarded seriously by labor leaders. The Republican Party is too shrewd to permit any such issue to come up for judgment at the polls. If they should indulge in such folly it would mean a Democratic President. Republicans here also are inclined to make light of the matter. Why look for trouble in their attitude. The country is prosperous, labor is employed at good wages and is contented. All Mr. Harding has to do is to repel the results of this situation. There is no need to make a labor issue.

## RUINS OF MAYA REVEAL CITY FOUNDED IN FIFTH CENTURY

American Explorers Discover Paved Roads, Ball Fields,  
and Temples in Chichenitza Sector, Mexico

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mex., April 2.—(By The Associated Press).—Careful examination of the Maya ruins of Chichenitza, just completed by the American scientist, Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, has brought to light evidences of a civilization dating back to the middle of the fifth century, which Dr. Morley says was the most advanced of any in the western hemisphere prior to the discovery of America by Columbus.

## Exhaustion of Timber in 50 Years Predicted

UNDER present conditions the timber supply of this country will disappear in between 40 and 50 years, W. B. Greeley, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture, today told the special Senate Committee on Reclamation.

## "SHORTAGES" BLOCK NATION'S BUILDING

Wages and Materials Skyrocketing—Buyers' Strike Forecast  
to Steady Market

By GEORGE T. ODELL  
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Six billion dollars is the amount set by Eugene Young, secretary of the Associated General Contractors of America as the sum that will be invested in new building in the United States before the present calendar year is closed. But who can see into the future of such a highly speculative industry as building as it now exists? That it is speculative is confirmed by Mr. Young, who said:

"How can any contractor make a firm bid on any piece of construction work so long as prices for building material and labor costs are fluctuating as they are now? But the time may come, very likely next winter, when the buyers will strike and then the manufacturers of building material and the contractors will be idle, and there will be a great deal of unemployment."

**"Habit" a Big Factor**

Habit, more than necessity, has made building a seasonal business over the greater part of the United States. In some places, notably in Chicago, building contractors have learned that they can go ahead with construction in winter as well as in the warmer months. True, they must heat their water and their sand, which entails extra expense. But the other hand building laborers hustle more in winter in order to keep warm, and that speeds up their work. But, for the most part, the building season is just opening and consequently there is one reason why car loadings by the railroads have been so heavy during the last two months.

Last year construction work which absorbed building materials in the United States reached the total of \$4,500,000,000 and this year, estimated from building permits and contracts, it will exceed that sum by \$1,500,000,000. That includes road building, which consumes vast quantities of sand and cement. But with this big increase in prospect, stocks of building materials in the country are at their lowest ebb, and manufacturers have long ago contracted for all of their contemplated output until the end of the year. "Contemplated output" does not indicate any willful curtailment on the part of the manufacturers; it means that they can no longer make with the present supply of labor.

**No Firm Bids**

This situation hits right home at the vast majority of householders who do not own their homes and especially at those who hope to build modest homes during the coming months. Builders who have contracts for large buildings have given heavy orders for bricks, cement, millwork, steam-fitting and plumbers' supplies and they are having the stuff delivered to them as rapidly as possible. When the man with plans for a modest house or small apartment building comes into the market, he finds that not only is he unable to get a firm bid on any of that material but likewise he can get no assurance when it will be delivered.

Some jobbers have taken advantage of this situation to extort large profits on building materials sold in small quantities. Take a case in point. A home owner of modest means wanted to build an addition to his house. He needed 100 bags of cement. When he went shopping for it, he did not find a jobber who had any to sell or who would take an order for delivery at a specified date. One jobber informed him, however, that a certain contractor who was interested in a large building operation, had, he thought, some extra cement on hand which he might sell at a premium. Of course there was an understanding between the jobber of the contractor and the contractor who pocketed the premium.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## TURKS DISSOLVE ANGORA ASSEMBLY; ELECTION PLANNED

Balloting to Take Place Soon so  
That New Deputies May Be  
Prepared to Ratify Treaty

ANGORA, April 2.—The Turkish National Assembly has decided to dissolve. New elections will be held in two months so that the new Assembly may be prepared to ratify a peace treaty in the event one is concluded.

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 2.—The text of the allied reply to the Turkish counter-proposal which was turned last night accords with the forecasts already cabled. Strictly speaking, the document consists of a series of vague generalizations of a negative order and expressly avoids detailed reference to any of the issues raised by Ismet Pasha's last communication. The Allies express readiness to discuss various controversial points, provided no substantial modification in the territorial provisions is involved. This is doubtless intended to protect Italy's intention to insist on retention of the Island of Castellorizo. For the rest the letter virtually consists of further surrender to Ottoman claims.

The Allies accept the doctrine of reciprocal treatment for Turkish subjects, though they must recognize that this will never be workable in practice and they will attempt to meet the Turkish ideas regarding the administration of justice. They decline, however, to bind themselves to the eleventh hour concessions propounded by the Italians prior to the break-up of the Lausanne Conference.

**A Clear Capitulation**

While opposing remission of consideration of the economic clauses, they agree to separate negotiations between concessionaires and the Turkish Government. They obviously anticipate that this course will permit the exclusion of the greater part of this chapter from the treaty and suggest that outstanding matters may be treated by leaving detailed negotiations to be conducted by the respective governments. This is a clear capitulation to Ottoman diplomacy.

Finally Ismet is invited to resume the negotiations at Lausanne as soon as possible. The general inference of the note is that the western European powers are prepared to conclude peace almost at any price, and the Turks may accordingly be expected to take due advantage of their disinclination to insist upon their rights.

**Assassination of Ali Chukri**

Meantime Turkey has been in the throes of a ferment by the assassination of Ali Chukri, the Deputy for Trebizond. Murder is a common form of political argument in the Near East and Chukri's disappearance would ordinarily call for little comment. This affair, however, has attracted attention because of the Orthodox Moslem group, whose recently issued damning indictment of Angoran heresies, not sparing even Kemal, whose very modern views of feminine status as well as his treatment of the Caliphate, did not commend themselves to strict Moslem ideas. He also led the attack on the Government during the peace negotiations debate when joined by the Young Turks group, other sections opposing.

The attempt by the Cabinet to secure a suspension of parliamentarianism in order to prosecute Chukri having failed—it was the first setback received by the Kemalist régime—has now been silenced by time-honored methods. The incident is indicative of the growing opposition to the modernizing tendency in Turkey, but the actual prospects of peace probably have been increased by the Opposition leader's summary elimination from the discussion.

**GIRLS TO DRIVE TAXICABS**

NEW YORK, April 2.—To accommodate unscrupulous women who hesitate to "engage strange chauffeurs" for trips to outlying sections of the city, the Hub Taxicab Company of New York has decided to employ a force of girl taxicab drivers. Officials of the concern said today that a dozen or more machines operated by themselves and chauffeurs would be placed in service during the week.

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## PROMINENT MEN ATTENDING CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

Meeting in Toronto to Be Addressed by Eminent Speakers  
—Wide Range of Topics to Be Discussed

TORONTO, Ont., April 2 (Special).—The National Conference on Education and Citizenship was commenced today and will continue the entire week. Delegates are present from every part of Canada. The conference is composed of business, professional and working men, of legislators, and administrators, of school trustees and others engaged or interested in education in its many spheres. It is a conference of men and women who realize the influence of education on citizenship.

Government of that Dominion. India and the West Indies, besides Great Britain and Newfoundland, have also sent interesting exhibits. In addition the various national organizations such as the Junior Red Cross, the Girl Guides, Child Welfare Association, Rotary Boy's Work Committee, Home and School Association and other organizations will give special exhibits illustrative of their respective activities. Other interesting features are exhibits by the Bureau of Education.



Sir Henry Newbolt  
Well-known British Writer and Educationalist Who Is Present at the National  
Conference on Education and Citizenship, Now Being Held in Toronto

zension. Responses from the Province of Quebec were so large that it was decided that some of the sessions should be given in French in compliance to the French Canadian delegates.

The list of eminent speakers will include Sir Michael Sadler, vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds; Sir Henry Newbolt, author, poet, and educationalist; Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements; Lady Baden-Powell, chief, Girl Guide, and Lord Robert Cecil.

The French Government, through its Department of Public Instruction, has appointed Professor Carre, Prof. G. de Champris, and Julien J. Champeau, to be delegates and speakers at the conference.

The program includes such topics as Literature as Language Expression; Literature as the Gateway to Knowledge; Literature and Leisure; Literature and the Bible; Biography in Education; Literature and International Understanding; Education and Self Control; Education and Fellowship; Education as Character Development; Manners as a Social Language; Personality as the Expression of Character; the Intrinsic Value of Personality; Education and Life.

An exhibition of school work illustrating every aspect of education in New Zealand has been provided by the

## LADDIE BOY HOST FOR EGG ROLLERS

White House Pet "Subs" for  
Mistress at Fête

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Laddie Boy, with a basket of Easter eggs around his neck, entertained today for his mistress on the southern White House lawn, while Washington's younger generation indulged in its annual Easter egg-rolling frolic.

Many of the children who had come last year missed the President and Mrs. Harding, but their joy seemed undiminished as they romped over the four hillocks in the grounds, and engaged in various pastimes such as tossing balloons into the air and playing "catch" with their eggs.

Oldtimers among the White House police estimated the number of children at 2000. Laddie Boy made three appearances, each time being taken by a devoted attendant to various parts of the grounds, so that all of the children could have the opportunity to pet or play with him.

## Abbazia Conference May Be Adjourned

By The Associated Press

ROME, April 2.—WING to the difficulty of finding a solution for the treaty problem of the regulation of Fiume and its environs, it is expected that the Abbazia conference will be indefinitely adjourned.

The Italians blame the Jugoslavs for failure of the negotiations, and the Popolo D'Italia, Signor Mussolini's newspaper, says that unless the Beograd conference abandons its intransigent attitude and is willing to negotiate a friendly agreement, the Fascist Government will be obliged to have recourse to all measures which it is believed are indispensable for reviving traffic in the "Italian city of Fiume."

## NATIONALISTS URGE GERMANS TO RESIST

"Firing on Defenseless Crowd"  
Charged—Soldiers Had Been  
Offered Safe Conduct

BERLIN, April 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Communist newspaper, Rote Fahne, referring to the disturbance at the Krupp plant, Essen, last Saturday, which resulted in the killing of nine Germans and the wounding of 34 others, says that for several weeks past the walls and workshops of the plant had been covered with German nationalist placards. The dispatch continues: "Immediately on learning of the arrival of French troops at the works, a number of Nationalists incited the workmen to resist and urged them not to allow any soldier to leave the plant alive. When members of the Workers' Council, who had been deliberating, left the conference hall they found themselves in the presence of a compact crowd led by enraged Nationalists, including numerous students, who were shouting 'Down with France!'"

The Berlin newspaper correspondents learn that the directors of the Krupp works have sent a note to the French divisional commander there protesting against the shootings. The communication charges that the French detachment which visited the works in search of automobiles fired on "the defenseless crowd," after members of the factory council had offered to insure the soldiers safe conduct off the property in view of the uncertain temper of the workmen.

The German correspondents telegraph that the French were responsible for the tragedy, asserting that the military apparently disconcerted at the number of men called into the yards by the blowing of the siren, began firing.

President Ebert in a message to Krupp officials speaks of the "monstrous blood bath which French militarism has introduced among peaceful and defenseless workmen," and continues: "The French troops fired machine guns upon workmen who only protested peacefully, without threats, against the forcible entry of German workshops."

## Directors Said to Be Not Responsible

ESSEN, April 2 (By The Associated Press).—Herr Shaffer, Director-General of the Krupp plant, asserts that the four directors arrested yesterday on charges of inciting last Saturday's shootings, were in no way responsible for the trouble.

The French allege that the blowing of the sirens at the works, which excited the men, could have been stopped by the officials even if they had not ordered the signal. Herr Shaffer points out that it is customary for the men to blow the sirens "as a fire signal or when there is sign of danger of any kind."

Herr Hartwig, Herr Oesterlin, Herr Ritter and Herr Bruhn, the directors held, were arrested at their homes early Easter morning. The Krupp plant is to be closed at least until Wednesday, so that the excitement occasioned by the events of the week-end may completely die down.

## MONROEISM, TO BE THEME OF PAN-AMERICAN JURISTS

Chilean at Santiago Conference Presents International  
Code Granting Freedom and Equality Before Law

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 2 (By The Associated Press).—When the Juridical Committee of the Pan-American Conference resumed its sessions Monday morning, it has before it the project providing for the establishment of a code of international law for the American continents, incorporating and amplifying the fundamentals of the Monroe Doctrine.

The project is contained in a report made to the conference by Alejandro Alvarez, a Chilean jurist. The project contains 15 articles, the first two of which affirm the right of the states of the new world to establish the fundamental bases on which "international American society" ought to rest, and also the methods by which questions, especially of an American character, ought to be solved.

The third, fourth, fifth and sixth articles are described by Senor Alvarez as containing the three official principles of the Monroe Doctrine and its amplifications. They establish American states, each equal before the law, having acquired rights of complete independence, liberty and sovereignty, which cannot be limited for an outside continent, even with the consent of an American state.

## RUHR "RED EASTER" CHARGED BY FRANCE AS DUE TO GERMANS

Suggestion Made That Incident  
Was Planned—Workers and  
Magnates Inseparable

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 2.—In arresting four directors of the Krupp factories, the French sufficiently indicated their opinion of how "Red Easter" in the Ruhr was caused. The entire blame for the shooting at Essen in which 10 Germans were killed and over 30 wounded is placed upon the Germans. What is suggested here is that the incident was deliberately provoked in order to furnish fuel for German propaganda abroad, and to excite German opinion against the French at home.

According to this theory the workers were beginning to falter and were ready to submit to the French occupation. Obviously this tragedy will embitter the feelings and make the task of the French more difficult. The French version is that while a small party of French soldiers were requisitioning the automobiles of the directors of Krupp, the factories set their sirens blowing and so collected a crowd which was thrown into a panic. The factory workers threw stones at the French soldiers, who were compelled to open fire. The French newspapers today say the arrest by General Degoutte of four directors of the works is rigorously logical.

**Directors Held Responsible**

They are held responsible. The moral of the incident is held to be that France would be wrong to believe that peace is possible in the present conditions. The collision at Essen comes at a moment when an impression of détente in the relations between the two nations has been experienced. There has even been some talk of the immediate surrender of Germany. Undoubtedly certain Germans had been seeking some way out of the apparent impasse. In the future France feels it must exercise of calm. Real calm is impossible while French troops are in this territory. As for negotiations, if they were ever seriously contemplated they are inevitably postponed in consequence of such happenings. The effect will be to strengthen the German reaction and make the population more sullen than ever. The people will be less inclined to work on behalf of the French, and any progress which had recently been made will presumably be lost. If the French papers are unanimous in putting the blame on the Germans, they are also unanimous in regarding the tragedy as a setback.

**Workers and Capitalists Inseparable**

They realize that France has sustained a real loss. What supports the hypothesis that the troubles were provoked by the Germans is the sudden appearance of a man who, together with his pictures, which were used for propaganda purposes. At any rate, the general cry in the French press is that the German Government and the industrial magnates are desirous of stirring up strife. Another important lesson which the German reactionists is that it is impossible to separate the workers from the capitalists and conciliate the one while fighting the other. Their interests and passions are identical. They are equally nationalist. Whatever may be their quarrels among themselves, they are united in their hatred of the foreign power. This was well seen by the Belgian Socialist mission, which has just made investigations in the Ruhr.

**All Classes Solidly Unanimous**

It declares that the working classes form a bloc with the other social classes in Germany, and that all are animated by the same spirit of solidarity. Now the French view has been that it was possible to make war on the magnates and to have the workers almost as their auxiliaries and their allies. This is entirely untrue, but nevertheless it is obvious that if the French treat the workers with more severity in the future there will be a multiplication of these unfortunate incidents.

General Degoutte has full authority to act as he thinks fit, and on the whole he has shown commendable discretion and moderation. The reports which reach The Christian Science Monitor representative show that the temper of the people is unpleasant, and the possibility of further events of this nature cannot be ruled out. Nevertheless as the result of the strong precautionary measures taken, it is hoped that the holidays will end quietly.

## BRITISH SURPLUS OVER £101,000,000

Totals Show Enormous Increases  
Over Original Estimate

LONDON, April 2 (By The Associated Press).—The extreme difficulty experienced by chancellors of the exchequer after the war in estimating correctly the Nation's accounts a year ahead is shown by the figures for the financial year ended March 31.

Instead of a surplus of between £6,000,000 to £7,000,000, as estimated by the former Chancellor, Sir Robert S. Home, the surplus actually exceeds £101,000,000, which by law goes automatically to the reduction of the national debt, unless Parliament should pass a special act disposing of it otherwise.

This big surplus is mainly due to unexpected reductions in expenditures. On the revenue side, although the income tax was reduced, it produced £50,000,000 more than was estimated, while the excess profits duty and sale of war stores together produced £44,000,000 less than estimated.







## LABOR AND MATERIAL SHORTAGE HAMSTRINGS BUILDING BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

which the small home owner had to pay. The Associated General Contractors deprecate that sort of thing although they know it is going on. They are powerless to stop it, nor does there seem to be any agency that has that power. But the majority of building contractors have trials enough of their own without bothering about the woes of the individual home-builder. Not only are they hard put to get deliveries of materials that they need, but they are constantly embarrassed to find laborers, both skilled and unskilled and, having found them, to hold them on the job.

### Labor Shortage

In many localities—so many that it might almost be described as universal—there is such a scarcity of labor in the building trades that union wage scales are no longer a factor. Masons, plasterers, steam fitters and others will not accept the minimum wage, but wait for the highest bidder. Some contractors will send scouts to another man's job and entice his workmen away by offers of higher wages. Plasterers are getting \$15 to \$20 a day.

I know of cases where they have been paid \$26. Bricklayers and stone masons are getting almost as much. But, even at these high rates the production per man is falling off. It is only just at state, however, that the decline in production is not the fault of the workmen. To a large extent, it is due to the fact that the helping force in inadequate and many of the semi-skilled laborers have no skill at all. In other words, the skilled laborers suffer delays because they cannot be properly backed up in their work.

Recently Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, issued the suggestion that all public building should be held in abeyance until the demand from private sources had been met. That suggestion was in accord with recommendations from the Associated General Contractors who are trying to stabilize the building industry. They foresee what must inevitably happen if the present scramble keeps up, with soaring prices and interminable delays. Private capital will cease investing, and there will come a period of depression in the building trades which will be reflected in many allied industries. They want to see the bricklayers, the cement factories and the mills catch up with the demand and build up their stocks, so that these violent price fluctuations will cease, and they want also to educate the public and their own members to make building less seasonal and more of a year in and year out business.

### Material Shortage

A circular letter recently sent to members of the association says: "The warning and danger signals of the present construction season are now posted throughout the industry and in no uncertain terms indicate the contingencies with which contractors must battle for the next six months. Unless some unexpected influence, such as a sharp restriction of credit for construction projects, or a voluntary, nation-wide curtailment of building occurs, our industry faces the prospect of another runaway market and the most serious war shortage yet encountered. That such an occurrence is almost inevitable is shown by the latest reports of contracts awarded, material stocks, orders in hand and car loadings, which may be summarized as follows: Contracts awarded in January and February this year exceed those of the same two months of last year by more than 30 per cent. Common and face brick stocks on hand in January this year were about 16 per cent lower than in January, 1922, while orders on hand were 78 per cent higher. Bathrooms, lavatories and other sanitary stocks on hand last January were about 40 per cent lower than January, 1922, while orders on hand were 78 per cent higher. Other material stocks, including practically all products from the basic industries, show every indication of running far short of the requirements for the coming season. Freight loadings for January and February were the heaviest in the history of the railroads and the demand is increasing. The shortage of some 20,000 cars is already present and, basing estimates upon previous experience, will reach serious or perhaps disastrous proportions by late summer."

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In the record . . . can be read but one message to the short seller of construction, namely, get under cover and start materials moving to the job. The present is an excellent time to be aware of rigid stipulations governing delay of completion and liquidated damages, especially in Government and other public contracts where "the pound of flesh" is usually exacted. The construction contract that does not this year provide for an extension of time for transportation delays, material shortage and labor shortage, will be a hazardous obligation. The company that signs such a contract will probably find that it has grabbed a bear by the tail.

### Building Costs Mount

An "Index," published by this association of contractors, shows that the cost of construction at the end of January, 1923, was 87 per cent above the pre-war average and 20 per cent above January, 1922. It appears reasonably certain to those who watch the trend of the building trades that the curve of construction costs will continue to move upward for the next three to six months. As bearing upon the wage question, it is pointed out that there is still a shortage of skilled steel erectors in many cities and that the purchasing price of the dollar is still one-third less than before the war. In consequence of this fact, new wage scales have been adopted in widely scattered cities, which will automatically raise the wages of many building mechanics.

The principal cause, however, for the rise in construction costs has been in the upward trend of building material prices. Especially is it true for lumber and steel. The Iron Age predicts an acute shortage of steel for buildings in the near future. It is also declared that the domestic shortage of building material, especially structural steel, has been aggravated during the last two months by the French invasion of the Ruhr, which resulted in the curtailment of American steel imports and caused a heavier demand to be made upon the available surplus for export to foreign countries.

### CHEMISTS MEET FOR CONVENTION

Nearly 200 Counselors Expected to Attend

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2—Counselors of the American Chemical Society, nearly 200 of whom had given advance notice of their intention to attend the sixty-fifth convention of the body, together with delegates from other organizations, began registering at Byers Hall today. The first formal gathering will be at a dinner tonight which the New Haven Chamber of Commerce is to give as a welcome to the municipality and the State.

Three noted men in the world of natural science will be the speakers, Brig-Gen. Amos P. Fries of the chemical warfare service, who is expected to refer to several important developments of war-time equipment to peace-time uses; E. C. Franklin, president of the society, and Arthur D. Little of Boston.

The first session of the society will be held tomorrow morning, and the speaker will be Francis P. Garvan of New York, formerly alien property custodian, who will have for his subject, "Chemistry and the Public."

### SOCIALISTS TO BEGIN RUHR SETTLEMENT

LONDON, April 2—J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader in the House of Commons, at the opening meeting of a three-days' conference of the Inde-

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### FREDERICK & NELSON

FIFTH AVENUE AND PINE STREET, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

pendent Labor Party in London last night, expressed the conviction that in consequence of the recent visit of the delegates of the Socialist parliamentarians to Germany and their conversations with representatives of German, French, Italian, British and Belgian Socialist opinion, the Labor Party was going to begin a settlement of the Ruhr question, which would never be settled by the governments acting alone.

The Conference is being attended by M. Louquet of France and Herr Crispin of Germany, who shook hands across the table amid a demonstration of cheering. Mr. MacDonald's speech was a restatement of the Socialist position. He said private enterprise was a failure and that the capitalist system had broken down all around. This latter fact was proved because daily the capitalists were going to Parliament asking for state guarantees for state loans and also state protection.

### TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2 (Special)—The Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, closing its twenty-fifth annual convention here Saturday night, elected Carlos B. Ellis of Springfield, Mass., as president. I. L. Lindabury of Boston was elected vice-president. Leonard H. Campbell of Providence and J. Leslie White of Brooklyn, N. Y., were elected to the executive board.

## MEXICO RUINS DISCLOSE CITY FOUNDED IN FIFTH CENTURY

(Continued from Page 1)

work would involve the services of a large number of scientific specialists. Extensive excavations covering a long term of years appeared necessary.

Dr. Morley said today that the ruins of Chichenitza were very extensive, the religious and civic centers covering an area two miles long and one mile wide. Extending from this center in all directions for three to five miles are the remains of stone buildings. These include pyramids, platforms, terraces, and paved roads, all now buried in thick tropical foliage. They do not include the dwellings of the early people, which were more lightly constructed and are now so obliterated that no trace of them has been found.

In summing up this ancient American civilization, Dr. Morley said:

The ruins of Chichenitza are those of the largest city of the New Maya Empire, which was probably founded about the middle of the fifth century after Christ, by colonists from the old empire cities of northern Guatemala. During this first period it was occupied for about two centuries, and abandoned for unknown reasons. In the middle of the seventh century the inhabitants moved toward the coast, where they stayed three centuries, returning to Chichenitza and re-establishing themselves there about 985 A. D. It was then one of a league of three cities, the others being Uxmal and Mayapan, which ruled Yucatan from the beginning of the eleventh to the thirteenth century. It was a period of prosperity, with a renaissance of art, architecture and sculpture. New types of buildings were then erected, the temples showing columns cut with feathered serpents dedicated to their patron deity, called Kukulcan, or feathered serpent. The great ball court, as large as a

modern football field, was built and enclosed by massive walls 30 feet high and 25 feet thick. In this inclosure games were played not unlike modern basketball, the object being to drive a ball through rings fastened in the side walls.

A new religious cult developed under which most of the beautiful young ladies were hurled in a great natural well 130 feet in diameter and 70 feet deep, as sacrifices to the offended rain deities during the droughts. The fame of this sacred well spread far and wide, so that pilgrims came from a great distance to make precious offerings of jade, copper, bells, pottery and incense, which were deposited in this well as sacrifices.

Because of the extraordinarily spectacular character of her religious rites and ceremonies, Chichenitza became the Mecca of the whole Mayan world. It is difficult to make an estimate of the population of Chichenitza during the period of its greatest glory, but personally I think the whole nation could not have numbered less than 250,000, and possibly 500,000.

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## RUSSIANS ASSURED RELIEF SUPPLIES

Nansen Stations in America Will Supervise Sending and Delivery of Money, Food, Clothing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—The American offices of the High Commission of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen for Russian Relief were opened today in New York in the Metropolitan tower. The work of issuing relief drafts for individuals, food and clothing in Russia, suspended by the American Relief Administration on March 15, and of sending packages to Russia free of Russian customs duties will be started immediately.

Dr. Nansen's arrangement rests on an understanding originally established by the League of Nations and the International Red Cross. His agent here, Dr. David H. Dubrowsky, is president of the Russian organization of the International Red Cross. A Boston office will shortly be opened at 3 Tremont Row. Branch offices will successfully be started at the

larger cities of this country and Canada.

The principal articles to be sent to Russia by the Nansen organization, according to Dr. Dubrowsky, are sugar, fats, cocoa, and other foodstuffs which cannot be purchased in Russia, and of which he says there is a great need to avert a serious shortage this summer.

The organization also is prepared to ship any other foodstuff of which a shortage develops. Owing to forehanded purchases through the Nansen committee in Europe, it is claimed to be able to deliver food and clothing for relief purposes at one-third the cost of like articles in Russia and at about one-half the cost of sending these supplies from the United States.

From distributing centers in Petrograd, Moscow, Riga and Odessa, the Nansen committee is prepared to deliver food and clothing to individuals within three weeks to individuals to any point in Russia, as well as in White Russia, the Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. Relief supplies are also to be sent in bulk, duty free, by arrangement with Russian and Jewish societies in the United States and Canada, and the present relief drafts purchased by individuals and associations are assured immediate delivery in supplies desired from stocks already on hand.

Food drafts are issued in as small units as \$5, and clothing drafts, instead of being exchangeable for the old form of unit package, are calculated to provide suitable garments for men, women, boys or girls.

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## FEDERAL COAL COMMISSIONER ADVISES PUBLIC TO BUY NOW

Government Distributor Appeals to Dealers to "Store in Customers' Bins"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2—"Buy coal now," is the slogan urged upon the public by Dr. George Otis Smith, a member of the United States Coal Commission in echoing the appeal made recently by F. R. Wadleigh, federal fuel distributor.

Dr. Smith cited as evidence in his belief as to this being a good time to buy next winter's coal needs, the fact that he had ordered his supply for delivery at the earliest convenience of the dealer.

Anthracite prices at the mines were said to be 50 cents to \$1 higher than last year, the increased price being levied by the operators to pay for the cost of the strike last year.

Whether the anthracite operators intend to give the public the usual spring and summer reduction in prices, was not known to Dr. Smith. He said unofficial reports had reached him, however, that there was not likely to be a lower price this spring at the larger companies, although independent operators may shave the scale a bit.

Production of anthracite was said to be on the increase, with record outputs in the last few months being reported. Dr. Smith declared that the country is "sweet clean" of anthracite supplies.

Mr. Wadleigh appealed to coal dealers to start a campaign after April 1 for early purchases. He said: "Such a movement should be encouraged by the retail dealer, as it will be to their financial advantage to get their customers to store coal in the latter's bins. Deliveries can be more easily and cheaply made during the summer months."

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### Defeat Edmonton, 1 to 0, in Second Game for World's Professional Hockey Title

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL-ROUND STANDING						
Team—	W	L	Goals			P.C.
			F	A	P.C.	
Ottawa .....	2	3	3	1	1	2,800
Edmonton .....	0	2	1	1	1	200

Ottawa's defensive play was far superior to the attack Edmonton was able to supply and the western leaguers were unable to overcome a one-goal lead in each of the games, Ottawa winning the first, 2 to 1. The

Broadbent's surprise shot from the blue-line, which caught Winkler off his guard, gave the National League champions the one goal needed to enable them to adopt their famous defensive style of play, and for practically 50 minutes they held the fort against the assaults of the Edmonton

As in the first game of the final series, it was a triumph for head work and courage against youth, speed and brilliancy. Edmonton carried the battle for the greater part of the time, with Simpson, the defense player, in the star rôle, but, although the westerners got through on Benedict-time and again, the latter's brilliant goal-keeping, coupled with Edmonton's own poor shooting, prevented scoring.

Halfway through the first period Neighbor secured at center and passed to headbutt, where long shot found the net. Thereafter, Ottawa pulled behind its three blue line and the

Benedict was again brilliant in goal, many of his stops being as brilliant in the first period. Edmonton got a chance when Benedict was ruled off as penalty; but the remainder of the team presented such a close defense that not a single shot had to be stopped by Clancy who covered goal. The summary:

OTTAWA	EDMONTON
Denenny, H. ....	FW, Gagne, Beaton
Nolan, J. ....	FW, Gagne, Beaton
McGee, J. ....	FW, Gagne, Beaton
Broadbent, H. ....	FW, Gagne, Beaton

Gerard, Hitchman, Id. ..... rd. Simpson  
Lancy, rd ..... Id. Trapp  
Benedict, ..... Winkler  
Sore, Otter, .....  
Broadcast for Ottawa, .....  
Ion, Time—Three 30m. periods.

## BRITISH FOOTBALL

## RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, March 31.—Results of British Association football games played today follow:

**ENGLISH LEAGUE**  
First Division—Arsenal 2, Aston Villa 0;  
Liverpool 1, Birmingham 0; Blackburn  
Rovers 1, Oldham Athletic 0; Bolton Wan-  
derers 1, Middlesbrough 1; Sunderland 2,  
Tottenham Hot Spurs 0; Cardiff City 1.

1. Preston North End 0; Manchester City 3, Chelsea 0; Everton 1; Burnley 0; Huddersfield Town 2, Newcastle United 0; Stoke 0, Nottingham Forest 0; West Bromwich 4, Sheffield United 0.

Second Division—Barnsley 5; Coventry City 2; Blackpool 1; Manchester United 0; Bradford City 4; Bury 0; West Ham United 5; Crystal Palace 1; Derby County 0; Clanton Orient 0; Fulham 3; Leeds United 0; Hull City 3; South Shields 0; Leicester

City 2, Stockport 0; the Wednesday 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0; Southampton 4, Rotherham County 2.

**SCOTTISH LEAGUE**  
First Division—Albion Rovers 2, Bang-

ers 1; Ayr United 2; Partick Thistle 1; Clyde 3; Motherwell 1; Airdrieonians 3; Alloa 0; Hamilton Academicals 0; Dundee 0; Hearts 0; Aberdeen 0; Kilmarnock 3; Morton 2.

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THE PEOPLES BANK

**THE PEOPLES BANK.**  
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS

th and ) Streets Sacramento, Cal.

1890

*[Faint, illegible markings]*

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

A comfortably furnished Home is a necessity — and we help you get it

through our  
*Very Easy Terms*

ma's

RAMENTO, CAL.

31



## BLACKWATER RIVER MAY BE HARNESSSED

## More Than \$200,000 Already Spent on Storage Project for Central New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., April 3 (Special).—Consideration by legislative committees of various water power conservation bills, including the Bass bill for the investment of state funds in storage reservoirs, has brought to light the fact that private interests already

The Blackwater River flows into the Contoocook and Merrimack rivers and in times of high water, an enormous amount goes from the Blackwater Valley to the sea without doing any work in the fertile valley of New

They work in the textile mills of West, Suncook, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and other places on the Merrimack River. Practically all of these textile industries suffer from a shortage of water in dry seasons. The present proposition is for swelling the power of the Merrimack by holding back the Blackwater Valley water in wet seasons and releasing it in dry seasons.

**Power Plant Proposed**

It is also proposed to build a power plant on the Blackwater River, for the development of electric power, to be sold not only to textile plants but to

other manufacturers and utilities in central New Hampshire. The estimated head of water to be obtained in the Blackwater Valley is 200 feet, and a plant of 4000 kilowatt capacity built in the valley would be able to generate 5,400,000 kilowatt hours a year.

The reservoir of water to be established would lie in the towns of Webster and Salisbury, N. H., and would be seven miles square, with a maximum depth of 70 feet, and a storage capacity of 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

The Blackwater River in Webster drains an area of 184 square miles and several of the ponds which feed into this river have been already developed with regard to their storage capacities.

The Legislature has been informed that the entire project can be undertaken at modest expense and that a comparatively brief time will be sufficient to perform it. Promoters of the plan have interested the various textile companies in the region, and Merrimack. They also claim that the development would benefit the rural towns by making them more attractive as summer resorts with a large body of water held back in the valley.

**Difficulty in Getting Opinion**

This Blackwater project has been regarded as a possible power development for the past 15 years. The dif-

At the present time, Boston financiers are interested in the development and members of the legislative committees have been informed that they are prepared to raise \$2,000,000 to finance the development in addition to about one-tenth of that sum that has

been spent already in procuring options and surveys. Practically all the area of seven square miles to be inundated has been secured by options.

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THE  
NORTHWESTERN

**NATIONAL  
BANK**  
PORTLAND OREGON  
Capital

**\$3,000,000.00**  
**Resources**  
**\$31,000,000.00**

***A National Bank with a  
Savings Department***

**MARK THIS!**  
Men of the Northwest know that  
Fahey-Brockman's is the right place  
to buy clothes. Our permanent low  
price policy makes for quick turn-  
over and economy in merchandising.

**Fahey-Brockman**

Goods Store

FOR  
"SLAZENGER"  
TENNIS RACKETS

OODS  
"GETS 'EM"  
DRY FLIES  
COON

**Bank Co.**  
STORE  
CHICAGO  
MAY 17



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Opera, Concert and Recital—  
a Week of Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

TWO Americans have been directing musical performances in Europe the past winter: one of them giving orchestral concerts in Germany and the other conducting opera in Spain. Both of them got their first lessons and their first opportunities in conducting 10 years and more ago at the Boston Opera Company, a school which turned out brilliant graduates from nearly every one of its departments. Possibly the time is soon, but I could wish these men would start something original and un borrowed in the way of opera production in the United States, collecting a group of persons after the fashion of the guilds for chamber music experimentation which are flourishing here just now. It may be that composers, rather than conductors, would be wanted to start such an enterprise going; yet I am certain in my own mind that a practiced, ambitious and talented conductor or two would be required to assist, to say the least.

## Americans and Opera

As I go about town, I have to take a good many reproaches for the way the American musician is treated in his own land in respect to opera. A good many for the manner in which opera in the United States is monopolized by Italians, and a good many for the state of somnolence into which artistic affairs have fallen in the two resident opera companies of the country. Other musical representatives of the press, no doubt, have the same experience and feel prompted, as I do, to speak on the American musician's account. But my conviction in the matter is that the American musician must if he expects to get anywhere make a bid for the favor and patronage of the public by producing opera independently. It stands to reason that the Italians will never take the initiative in his behalf. Obviously they have their hands full to accomplish the job they are employed for, which may be described as transplanting to the latitude of New York and of Chicago a growth that is native to that of Milan. And after everything is said and everything done, this growth can not, perhaps, flower either on Manhattan Island or on the shores of Lake Michigan with precisely the same sort of glory that it does on the Lombardy Plain; and modern taste and modern insight, for all I know, are beginning to recognize that to be the case. In any event, I am inclined to recommend those who suffer from present conditions to institute some kind of fraternity, like the guilds, for illustrating American ideas of opera or expressing American ideas by means of opera.

## The German Opera

The Italians, however, are not carrying off all the opera honors this season in the United States. The Germans are taking a large share. The Wagnerian Opera Festival Company closed its seven weeks' season here tonight at the Lexington Theater with a gala performance, one scene of which, the third act of "Walkure," I heard. The company has carried out the promise of its name most satisfactorily, the great factor in its success being the masterly Wagnerian conductor it brought for its earlier representations—Leo Blech. Whether the praise of the press has anything to do with the success of opera companies or not, I am at a loss to say; but if it does, I think the happy outcome of the German season is to be referred largely to Blech. Reviewers at first found reason plenty for disapproval in the work of the singers, but they could find nothing in the work of the chief music-director, Blech, but cause for admiration.

It was with profound regret that I saw Mr. Blech leave the company when it concluded the first four weeks of its visit here at the Manhattan Opera House. It almost seemed a question to me whether there could be prosperity in the organization after his departure. The interest of the public the first week of the Lexington Theater engagement did, indeed, strike me as rather at ebb. But the last two weeks it has been at flood. And tonight, if I wished Blech were at the conductor's desk moderating the severity of the orchestra to the singing of Mr. Letterman as Wotan and Mme. Lorenz-Höllerich as Brünnhilde, the rest of the audience should itself perfectly satisfied with the loud accompaniment which Mr. Moerike provided.

## "Merry Wives of Windsor"

Should the company return to the United States next season to give a McArt festival, I hope it will bring Blech along. But I apprehend that only musical critics care particularly who the man is who conducts an opera performance. Enough, then, for general points, except to note that the company has given 40 Wagnerian representations since Feb. 12, including two complete "Rings" series. For particular points, it has revived this week Nicolaï's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and Pletow's "Martha." On Wednesday night I heard the Nicolaï place the first time I ever heard it; and I am not in the least ashamed to own up that I enjoyed it more than any performance of Verdi's "Falstaff" I recall attending. Not that I would place Nicolaï's study of Sir John on a equality with Verdi's. But Nicolaï's work, taken as a whole, I find more entertaining than Verdi's. If Nicolaï's characterization of the knight is insignificant, compared with Verdi's, his study of Mrs. Ford a good deal makes up for it. Mme. Maria Ivogun, joining the company temporarily to take part in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," interpreted the role of Mrs. Ford fascinatingly, both as singer and as actress. Of "Martha" I cannot boast high as champion of the company's cause beyond declaring Mme. Baseth the best contralto for the part of Nancy and Mr. Kipnis the best bass for the part of Plunkett of any artists around.

Further, I will say that the German company's performance of the work

on Friday night, when I heard it, was a very strong argument in favor of the idea of a cast without a star. While I got which I have heard Caruso in the rôle of Lohengrin is an experience anyone can remember with the highest satisfaction, yet to have heard his Lohengrin is not necessarily the same thing as to have heard the opera. "Martha," those who heard Mme. Claire Dux (a "guest" as two nights before Mme. Ivogun was), Mme. Baseth, Mr. Hutt and Mr. Kipnis in the scenes of the indenture-sale, the flax spinning and the hunt could go home assured of having heard the opera, if not thrilled with the recollection of an especial aria in it.

## Mr. Schnabel and Brahms

A concert which I attended this week was one given by the Philharmonic Orchestra on the evening of March 27, with Willem Mengelberg conducting and with Arthur Schnabel, pianist, assisting as soloist. Mr. Schnabel took part in a presentation of the Brahms piano concerto No. 1 in D minor, op. 15. The concerto was truly an ensemble piece as interpreted by him and Mr. Mengelberg; severe music, seriously yet feelingly played. To listen seemed difficult, but to lose the thread of the composer's thought was impossible. Artists of high purpose can, indeed, accomplish remarkable things in the way of holding the attention of an audience and sending home to the heart and intellect of it the message of a master.

A recital of which I heard a part was one for piano, given by Mr. Dohnányi this afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The pieces of which I can give account on the program are Beethoven's sonata, op. 26, in A flat, which pianists seem to me to have neglected of late, and Liszt's sonata in minor in one movement. Mr. Dohnányi impressed me in the Beethoven work as taking a rather simple and clear piece of music and treating it as something abstruse and difficult. He impressed me in the Liszt work, on the contrary, as taking an obscure piece and filling it with light. Possibly, though, these effects were entirely in my fancy. And I have no doubt that they arose in a measure from the different styles of playing and the different schemes of shading the pianist applied to the two composers. Beethoven he played rather evenly and without particular contrasts of sonority, whereas Liszt he played brilliantly and with moments of almost exaggerated loudness and softness. It was as though he conceived the piano one sort of instrument for the earlier composer and another sort for the later.

## Recitals by Maurice Dambois

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON, March 9.—An extended series of recitals is in progress at St. John's Hall by that excellent violinist, Maurice Dambois. At two he has had the assistance of his colleagues in the Belgian Trio, Emile Bosquet, Emile Chammont, and for the other afterwards he has relied entirely on sonatas and solos, played with his accompanist, Harold Craxton, or else with the Duo-Art accompaniment—an ingenious mechanical device which reproduces accurately upon the piano records made in the first instance by individual performers. Sonatas by Geminiani and Ropartz in G minor formed the staple of his program on March 6, and Dambois proved himself a consistently estimable artist. He has a copious, pleasant tone, a good sense of style, and a neat aptitude for sautillé bowing. One felt, however, in the sonatas (where he played with the Duo-Art) that he was not well served. Mr. Craxton's self-assertion in the Ropartz was disagreeable, but the Duo-Art accompaniment, less plangent as to touch, proceeded on its way even more immutably till the soloist followed his own accompaniment as meekly as a bandsman his conductor. It was a case of "the tail wagging the dog." A further drawback to the device seems to be that it stereotypes. However good the initial record may be, standardization in executive art is stultifying. M. M. S.

## Swedish Ballet in Florence

**FLORENCE, Italy, March 15 (Special Correspondence).—**The Swedish Ballet, touring in Italy, has given several performances at the Pergola Theater. The programs included, among other items, Debussy's "Box of Toys," some Chopin numbers, a varied "Pastime," and a gay "Eve of St. John," in which the whole troupe, in bright Swedish peasant costume, has a lively and picturesque rendering of those village rites which are such a vivid feature of Swedish rural life. Indeed, these rollicking peasant dances proved some of the most popular features of the entertainment, although the "Box of Toys," with its dolls and toy soldiers, was performed and received with great vivacity.

The "Pastime" included a characteristic Swedish men's dance, and also a dance in the golden costume of a Buddha by the leading ballerino, and many other solo and concerted dances, in varied costumes.

## Open Air Opera for New York

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK, April 2.—Open-air opera will be given weekly in New York this summer. Maurice Frank will continue to carry on the Polo Grounds Wednesday evenings, beginning June 20.

Hans Letz will be the concertmaster of the State Symphony Orchestra, Josef Stransky, conductor. Mr. Letz will continue to carry on the Polo String Quartet while leading the first violin section of the orchestra.

**Carnegie Hall, SUN. Apr. 8th.**

**Werrenrath**

Last Song Recital of Season. (Stefany Piano.)



Display of Models and Photographs in Great Hall, Grosvenor House, London, at the Architecture Club Exhibition

## Architecture

Twenty Years of  
British ArchitectureBy PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.  
Special from Monitor Bureau

**LONDON, March 16.**—The Architecture Club, which opened the first exhibition of the Architecture Club, "Twenty Years of British Architecture," by his generosity in allowing the club to hold its show in these magnificent rooms the Duke of Westminster has done both the architects and the public a great service, for the club exists to foster in the public and in the press an interest in modern building, and this exhibition is one of the means by which it hopes to further its aims.

Though the total membership of the club is limited in numbers and the architects are but one-third of the whole, its exhibition is not confined to the work of the members of the club. Invitations to exhibit were sent to a large number of other architects, and much of their work is displayed at Grosvenor House, but it is not claimed that photographs are shown of every good building of the last 20 years. Certain omissions must strike the visitor, but it can safely be said that not only is this the most interesting display of its kind ever seen in London, but the level of the work shown is remarkably high.

Of the readers of this paper comparatively few had an opportunity of visiting the exhibition, which remained open until March 24. No good purpose is therefore served in many cases by singling out by name all the individual exhibits which seemed specially worthy of notice. The more profitable course will be to use this opportunity of comparing the work of the last 20 years, and to see whether there is to be traced any quality or characteristic common to the whole and if so, whether it is tending.

The exhibits fell into three classes. (1) domestic work, including housing schemes, (2) public and commercial and (3) ecclesiastical, including memorials. Of these (1) is the largest and (3) the smallest. The domestic architecture generally reaches a very high standard. It is prompted by the sincere handling of modern problems and honesty of thought which are essential to any living art, and this domestic architecture is very much alive. Neither the exotic nor the old English style were entirely absent, and there were one or two examples of the trickily clever, but these were the exceptions. As a rule the houses are simple, straight-forward, homely, and obviously good to live in. There is tradition here, that healthy tradition of English building of which Wren was the greatest exponent, while it turns gratefully and gratefully to the past for help and inspiration, yet refuses to be bound by the deadening chains of archæology and the "style." Nothing reveals sound tradition more than the proper use of local materials and methods of building in different parts of the country. The photographs on the walls of Grosvenor House showed that the best modern work is still faithful to these

local customs and from them, intelligently and reasonably adopted, draws much of its strength and vitality.

A portion of one of the rooms was devoted to housing schemes in different places. All were interesting and eloquent of the new point of view from which building of this character has now come to be regarded. The most striking example was perhaps the Old Tenants' Hostel on the Duchy of Cornwall Estate at Kennington, by Messrs. Adhead and Ramsey. In addition to its other merits, it showed the human sympathy and understanding which is the essence and charm of such a work. The buildings which are cottages exhibited, as in the more ambitious types of domestic architecture, there was the sense of naturalness and inevitability which is characteristic of the best building.

The same cannot always be said of the public and commercial work. Here the British achievement falls below the American. The finest American public and Government buildings, the banks, the office blocks, the hotels, the railway stations, have just that quality which is the essence of the American style. They are natural, self-conscious, right. They look easy. In the British work there is more sense of effort. It is not yet handled with the same confidence and certainty, but the improvement in the last generation has been very great, and it is being steadily approached. The buildings which came nearest to the American standard were Sir John Burnet A.R.S.'s North Front to the British Museum and his Institute of Chemistry, Messrs. Smith and Brewer's National Museum of Wales and Mr. Vincent Harris' Glamorgan County Hall, while two existing photographs of portions of Messrs. Simpson and Ayrton's Stadium for the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in its present unfinished state suggest possibilities of wonderful things in scale and dignity.

Most of the public work shown was divided between London, Cardiff and Liverpool. Cardiff was represented by the National Museum of Wales, and the Glamorgan County Hall, already referred to, and Messrs. Lancaster and Rickard's City Hall and Mr. Vincent Harris' Central Fire Station. Liverpool by the Cathedral and other work of Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A. Messrs. Willink and Todd's Cunard Building and Professor Reilly's work at the University. These two cities have shown a desire for the best in architecture which is of great value to them and might well, for their own sakes, be emulated by some others.

The remainder of the exhibition consisted of ecclesiastical buildings and other memorials. Here again there was great variety. The most striking exhibits were the Liverpool Cathedral and other work by Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., but the scale of the photographs was hardly large enough to tell in such big rooms as these. In addition to the photographs on the walls a

large number of models—some of them of considerable historical interest—were on view in the various rooms.

Enough has been said to give some idea of the scope and quality of the fare offered by the Architecture Club. In opening the exhibition Lord Crawford, after referring to the high standard of the works shown, reminded his audience that while these were representative of the best work now being done, "horrible" buildings are still going up all around them. It is to help to form a public opinion which will not tolerate "horrible" buildings that the Architecture Club came into being; its first exhibition has shown that they are not necessary.

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

**NEW YORK, March 27.**—The German theatrical producer, Max Reinhardt, has completed arrangements for a series of performances in English in New York under his management with American actors, to begin next Christmas with the production of Hofmannsthal's play, "The World Theater," which was produced last season in Salzburg.

Maurice Schwartz has responded to the request of David Belasco, Jane Cowl, Ethel Barrymore, Laurette Taylor, and other prominent representatives of the Actors Equity Association, to occupy their theater with an English version and an American version of "Anastasia," by Andrew. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Gendinning will have a prominent part.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than of the stage. Julian Bovee, director of the Artists Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors Equity Association. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, John Barrymore, Elsie Ferguson, E. H. Sothern, Rolfe Peters, Lionel Barrymore, Adele Kiser, Clifford Pomeroy, Herbert Cost, and many others will be among the exhibitors. The young son of Frank McElvyn will show sculptures. Herbert Cost and Morris East President of the Actors Equity Association will be also shown.

Basel Sydney will play the leading rôle, Dick Dugdale, in Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple," which will be the next production of the Theatre Guild.

Walter Hampden yesterday confirmed the report that he has leased the National Theater for a year, beginning Aug. 1, next.

Virginia O'Brien is to have the title rôle in "The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," the new musical comedy which George M. Cohan is to present in Boston in May. Alice Brady in "Zander the Great," by Salisbury Field, will be presented by Charles Frohman, Inc., at the Empire Theater on April 9. She will play all next week in Washington.

Dale Winter, who has played the title rôle in "Irene," before, will have that part when the musical comedy comes to Johnson's Fifty-Ninth Street Theater on April 2.

"Where the Subway Ends," the first offering of the Theatrical Producing Financing Corporation, will be put in rehearsal at once. F. L. S.

## BOSTON

**B.F. KEITH'S**  
"The Amusement Centre of Boston"  
Week of April 2 to 8. Tel. Beach 1724  
National Vaudeville Artists' Week  
S. F. Allen presents  
Paul Decker, Joe Browning, Rule & Arthur, Frayley & Louise, O'Brien  
in a scene from  
RUBIN & MALL, BLUE DEMONS, GIBSON & PRICE  
Extra! MARGA WARDON, Premieres Demmes

**SELWYN**  
Now!  
Channel Pollock's Tremendous Play  
Eves. 8:15  
Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
Phone Beach 103  
Tel. Beach 9701

**THE FOOL**  
Eves. at 8:10  
Wed. and Sat. at 2:15  
Tel. Beach 9701

**COPLEY**  
THEATRE  
Tel. Beach 9701

**DISRAELI**  
South Down Town  
Films, Jordan's  
and Shepard Street

**SHUBERT**  
THEATRE  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:15  
Eves. 8:10

**GREENWICH**  
VILLAGE  
FOLLIES  
Fourth Annual Production

## New York Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

**NEW YORK, March 31.**  
THE black and white section of the National Academy of Design grows more important each year and the present spring exhibition is in no way lagging in this respect. Drawings, etchings, engravings, and prints of various sorts number nearly 150 items.

Joseph Pennell, that enterprising entrepreneur of etching, sends a group of his recent impressions of New York harbor and lower Manhattan Island, a subject that is to him like the fairy purse that could never be emptied. Ernest D. Roth is less clear and convincing as ever in his architectural etchings of Spain and Italy while George Hart exhibits more of his racy and intriguing notations of things Caribbean. Chauncey F. Ryder is again seen as a master of suave and subtle lithographic line in landscape. Ernest Haskell, close student and etcher of Californian tree forms, Eugene Higgins who carries on much of the Millet tradition in his sympathetic interpretation of the humble, and Mahonri Young, expert accountant of pictorial anecdote, lend authority to the exhibition. Power O'Malley is dramatic in several peasant studies; Anne Goldthwaite contributes an interesting portrait of Harold Bauer. George Biddle gives a rhythmic South Sea island note in his well-characterized silver points and woodcuts. Rosalind Aramson, Henry Beekman (in some unique lithographs done in white on black paper), Ralph Pearson, Charles W. Eaton, Edward Hopper (one of the most impressive of the younger men), Elias M. Grossman, Anna Frost, Albert Warshaw (with sanguine figure studies of pines), Bolton Brown (authoritative and interesting lithographer), Chester B. Price, E. T. Hurley and Walter Gage are other contributors of note to this department of the academy.

## D. Y. Cameron

The Knoedler Galleries are exhibiting at the present moment etchings by David Young Cameron, the Scottish artist, more familiarly known as D. Y. Cameron to both American and European collectors for his impressive architectural plates and for his landscapes of a broad simplicity and depth of feeling. There is often a strong hint of romance in Mr. Cameron's work, in the scenes of winding rivers at dusk in the phrasing of summer's lush and lustrous vegetation, in many a moorland panorama. Something of Seymour Haden's touch is found in his landscapes, while a more severe, self-scrutinized procedure attends his ofttime elaborate transcription of cathedrals and their sculptured glories, of picturesque corners of old world cities, where huddled houses lean together conspiringly. Mr. Cameron is little known in America as a landscape painter, although his canvases are in some of the public collections of Great Britain and the Continent.

## J. J. Enneking's Landscapes

Although John J. Enneking was an Ohioan by birth his long residence in Boston made him one of her long line of famous painters. After serving in the Union Army during the Civil War, he went to Europe where he studied under Donnat and Desbigny. Enneking became well known during his long painting career for his New England landscapes, and chiefly for his rendering of the autumnal tints that nature so profusely lavishes there. The oak trees and maples that stand in resplendent isolation against the blue misty background of Jack Frost has shot his bolt were Enneking's chief delight, and he lavished all his technical resources on reproducing their beauty. His canvases will always appeal to all lovers of nature for the fidelity and tenderness with which he has put into his work just landscape for its own sake with Enneking; just trees and hills and light, silent save for the sounds of the feathered and furry things of the woods, but eloquent of the perennial beauty that it was given man to be.

## NEW YORK

**LIBERTY** THEATRE, West 43d St. Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**"Little Nellie Kelly"**  
Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**HUDSON** W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
International Comedy Sensation

**"So This Is London!"**  
The Play on a Thousand Laughs  
Century Roof 42d & Cent. P. W. Eves. 8:30  
F. Ray Comstock and Dance Show  
Now Playing at New Reduced Prices  
Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**BETTER TIMES**  
Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**CORT** THEATRE, W. 45 St. Eves. at 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
Eves. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

**MERTON OF THE MOVIES**  
With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash  
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by  
Geo. C. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

**7th HEAVEN**  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**ASTOR** Broadway and 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
OLIVER BROOKS (Morosoff Holding Co., Inc.)  
Presenting

**LADY BUTTERFLY**  
Best Seats \$2.50 Nights & Sat. Mats.

**AMBRASSADOR** 30th W. of B'v. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**TESSA KOSTA** W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**BELMONT** 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**H. B. Warner** in "You and I"  
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

held and perpetuate. Therefore the present group of paintings show an exhibition at the Macbeth Galleries comes at a time when a closer valuation of his individual contribution to American art can be made.

## Flower Paintings

Dorothea Litzinger, who specializes in flower paintings, has chosen the Easter season with singular appropriateness for showing her canvases. The Kennedy Galleries are alone just now and provide an opportunity to see her particular method of arrangement and presentation. The decorative element is always in evidence in this artist's pictures, often stressed to more formal outcome than in her more naturalistic style. Her overmastered decoration in gold and vermilion is very bright and gay, with the added quality of low-relief form much in the old Italian manner raised polychrome. Her "Madonnas and Dogwood" is effectively conceived, and in many of her outdoor canvases she has caught the charm of flowers in their natural surroundings.

Herbert J. Stowits, erstwhile dancing partner of Madame Pavlova, is designer for the theater as well and is exhibiting at the Knoedler Galleries a group of her outdoor canvases and settings. The exotic and bizarre characterize these imaginative visions and the modern flair for rich color and textures is manifest here. R. F.

## The Bo-Bo Tribe

**Exhibit, Philadelphia**

**PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (Special Correspondence).—**The exhibition of work by members of the Bo-Bo Tribe of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, a student organization, is amazing in its freshness and enthusiasm, in the facility of paint handling from the studies by Barse Miller, culminating in his ambitious color composition and delicate pastel sketches by A. Y. Greene. Miller is foremost in the student ranks of modernism, of a sincere attempt to model form with color, while Greene upholds an older convention, more understandable but less vividly arresting.

Carl Lawless, a young artist whose work is fast "arriving," is also represented in the exhibit. The decorative charm of his out-door renderings lead one to hope that he has not formulated his message too early in his career, and that he will not find safety in the present stage of his development.

Although the exhibition vibrates with color, its emphasis is upon the handling of paint rather than upon original ideas which should compel the work of an artist. The generation of artists, one feels from their work, have a decided advantage over their immediate predecessors who were plunged into the unexplored mysteries of modernistic theories after an apprenticeship of conservatism. The young artists are having their fling while they are young. Their work is invigorating and sincere, yet one may hope that, together with the fireworks of art, they receive a grounding in the fundamentals which, modernism notwithstanding, will always be the true basis of mature artistry. D. G.

## Amarillo Little Theater

**AMARILLO, Tex., March 24 (Special).—**The Amarillo Little Theater, established two years ago, has just completed a successful season. The company has just given two performances of "Clarence," Booth Tarkington's comedy, which was well received.

## NEW YORK

**DAVID BELASCO SAW**

**The FOOL**

AND WIRE CHANNING POLLOCK  
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."

**TIMES SQ. THEATRE**  
Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**Knickerbocker** W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**THE CLINGING VINE**  
WITH PEGGY WOOD

**ETHEL BARRYMORE**  
Presented by Arthur Hopkins in Alfred Butts' "The Laughing Lady"  
Longacre Theatre, West 49th St.  
Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**"The Covered Wagon"**  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough Directed by James Cruze  
CRITERION 57 W. 4th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**JANE COWL "JULIET"**  
HENRY MILLER'S "THE A. T. & T."  
Nights and Sat. Mats. . . . \$1.00 to \$2.50  
Popular Thurs. Mats. . . . The \$2.50

**RIALTO "GRUMPY"**  
With THEODORE ROBERTS  
Broadway and 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**FULTON** W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
MARGARET LAWRENCE  
In the New York  
Success  
"Greatest acting of the highest order."  
—F. R. S. The Christian Science Monitor

**REPUBLIC** W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Abies Insh Rose



## STEEL INDUSTRY FACING HIGHER IRON ORE PRICES

Upward Tendency of Wages  
Also Factor—Structural  
Lines Busy

NEW YORK, April 2 (Special)—An outstanding event in the steel industry during the last week was the announcement of 1923 iron ore prices by the Lake Superior operators. They were advanced 50 cents a ton, which is back to the 1921 price level. Prices for the season are usually announced yearly at this time in ample time for the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes. Higher ore will theoretically add \$1 a ton to the cost of pig iron making.

Under the new schedule Old Range Bessemer ore will sell at \$6.45 a ton, with a guarantee of 55 per cent iron content; Old Range non-Bessemer, \$5.70, with a 51 1/2 per cent basis; Mesabi Bessemer, \$6.20, 55 per cent and Mesabi non-Bessemer, \$5.55, with 51 1/2 per cent.

**Rise of Less Import**  
Ore price announcements have less import today than a decade ago. It causes the important steel makers have their own ore properties and do not have to contract for ore in the open market. Eighty-five per cent of the iron ore mined in the United States comes from the Lake Superior district, but because of the high freight rates only little Superior ore is used nowadays in eastern blast furnaces. Instead, the ores of Alabama, New York, New Jersey, or ores from Sweden, Spain, Cuba or South America are employed.

The ore importing movement has been unusually heavy of late. Foreign ore can be laid down at eastern blast furnaces at 9 cents per unit, whereas Superior ore costs 14 1/2 cents. Eastern ore operators will doubtless advance 50 cents a ton and more and foreign ore may be raised slightly, though the bulk of this season's foreign ore contracts have been placed. The wage question attains more prominence in the steel industry. Labor sees advancing prices, heavier operations and the threatened world shortage of steel due to the Ruhr troubles. It has, therefore, become restive. Strikes were threatened at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and the British Empire Steel Corporation has put into effect a 10 cent advance.

**Molder:** In many of the foundries along the Hudson River are striking for higher pay. Many individual steel companies have recently advanced wages, including the Birdboro Steel Foundry at Birdboro, Pa., and the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation for a portion of their employees. A general wage advance will not be put in effect, probably, until Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation returns from his trip abroad. If then, independent steel makers would follow.

**Price Movements**  
The price movements during the week have been as follows: Raw materials, either lower or stationary; semi-finished steel, stable; finished steel, rising.  
In the first class iron and steel scrap took a seasonal decline, amounting to 50 cents to \$1 a ton all over the United States. Steel mills had bought heavily at the constantly advancing prices, then concertedly lowered their offering prices, which depressed the market.

After eastern Pennsylvania mills bought 75,000 tons of heavy melting steel scrap at \$25 delivered, they lowered offers to \$25. Coke has dropped 25c to 50c a ton following the short-lived rally caused by the export of 100,000 tons. Furnace coke may now be had at \$7, Connellsville, and foundry coke \$1 a ton higher.  
The only change in pig iron prices has concerned basic, which is \$1 a ton higher in Pennsylvania, reaching \$30, furnace, in the east, and \$31, furnace, in the Pittsburgh district.

Pig iron demand has fallen off because all consumers are now under cover for second quarter. All few sales have been made for third quarter, but furnaces generally hesitate to quote, being ignorant of future cost factors.

The major products, bars, plates and shapes, have moved higher, even the United States Steel Corporation having marked them up \$2 or \$3 a ton. The minimum price is practically 2.60 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, compared with 1.80 cents a year ago, or an exact doubling. One plate maker in the East is holding out for 2.75 cents.

**Structural Lines Busy**  
Business in fabricated structural steel and railroad equipment has been in a sudden impetus. Awards of structural steel in the last week have totalled 50,000 tons, compared with 1,000 tons the previous week and 2,000 tons the week before that. Contemplated public school construction in New York will take 80,000 tons.

A western railroad has entered the market for 50,000 tons of rails, having been brought into the market by rumors of rail price advances. The Louisville & Nashville has ordered 8,000 freight cars, and there are many lesser orders.

**Foreign Inquiries** for American steel short on statement, but few orders are taken as domestic mills cannot properly supply the local demand. One inquiry called for 6000 tons of various steel items for Spain. Americans are simply filling enough foreign orders to hold those markets which they laboriously won in the past.

The non-ferrous metals have been quiet for the most part. Copper has held unusually firm at 17 1/2 cents a pound despite an absence of buying for several days. Dealers and speculators, as usual, have been sharing the market by 1/4c a pound, but this has been negligible.

Some sellers predicted another buying wave to begin the first week in April, basing this upon the number

of inquiries that have begun to come in again.  
The tone of the copper market is very strong and, inasmuch as prices have held firmly during dullness, the next buying wave will send them higher. Careful observers, however, feel that the market cannot go much higher this year, inasmuch as exports are only mediocre and production is gaining in both North and South America. The last week China has been the chief foreign buyer, taking principally furnace-refined copper.

**Tin Buying Slack**  
Speculators managed to get the tin market up to 48 1/2 cents, as compared with the peak price of 51 1/2 cents reached early this month. Consumers have not been attracted into the market as they feel that prices are unwarrantably high. Business was slowed down by the closing of the metal exchanges at both London and New York on Friday and Saturday.

Zinc has been gradually easing off in price because of lower London metal prices, which allowed buying in London and selling in the United States, thus making a handsome margin of profit. Therefore, prompt metal has declined \$5 a ton during the last week to 7 1/2c a pound, with June delivery at 7 1/2c, these prices applying to resale lots.

Producers have not weakened as the statistical position is very sound with only a week's surplus in the hands of producers.

Lead has been quiet and unchanged at 8.25c, New York, and 8.20c, East St. Louis.

## NO DIVIDENDS IN 1921 BY 115 CLASS I DOMESTIC ROADS

A special survey of dividend distributions made by the Class I railroads of the United States, prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics, shows that in 1921 dividends were declared by 71 of the Class I railroads, of which there are 186, leaving 115 systems which declared no dividend whatever.

The 71 companies represented 53 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of the railroads, and was worth, at par, \$4,162,700,000. The total outstanding of the Class I roads on Dec. 31, 1921, amounted to \$7,302,689,000. That portion of the capital stock upon which no dividends of any kind were paid, amounted to \$3,139,989,000, or 43 per cent of the stock outstanding. Of this non-dividend paying stock, the 115 companies that declared no dividends represented \$2,499,714,000, the remaining \$640,275,000 being the non-dividend paying stock of the 71 companies which declared dividends on some but not all of their outstanding capital stock.

The ordinary cash dividends declared by the 71 railway companies averaged 6.4 per cent on the outstanding stock which paid dividends and, including extra cash dividends, averaged 7.2 per cent. These same dividends represented an average rate of only 4.1 per cent on the total capital stock of Class I railroads, including that which paid no dividends as well as that which did.

## LARGEST DUTCH PAPER COMPANY PAYS DIVIDEND

THE HAGUE, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—The United Royal Paper Manufacturers Van Gelder & Sons Ltd., Holland's largest paper producers, resumed payment of a dividend of 10 per cent on ordinary shares capital after having paid no dividend last year.  
This is a very gratifying result, as in 1922 business was less brisk than at the present time. The main reason for it was that the consumers' stocks being exhausted, the factories could produce at their normal capacity. This fact made a decrease in production costs possible, and accordingly competition with Germany and Finland could be successfully maintained.

On a share capital of 15,000,000 guilders the gross profits amounted to 2,600,000 guilders. Of this amount 900,000 guilders was used for writing off, and 180,000 guilders were added to the reserve.

## BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

The annual report of the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, a Stone & Webster company, for the calendar year 1922 shows earnings available for reserves, replacements and dividends of \$1,131,169 compared with \$882,676 in 1921. Dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock and 10 per cent on the common stock required a total of \$424,152. The balance after dividends for reserves and replacements amounted to \$707,017 or 17 per cent of gross earnings. This is in addition to maintenance charges of \$277,948, or 7 per cent of gross earnings, included in operating expenses.

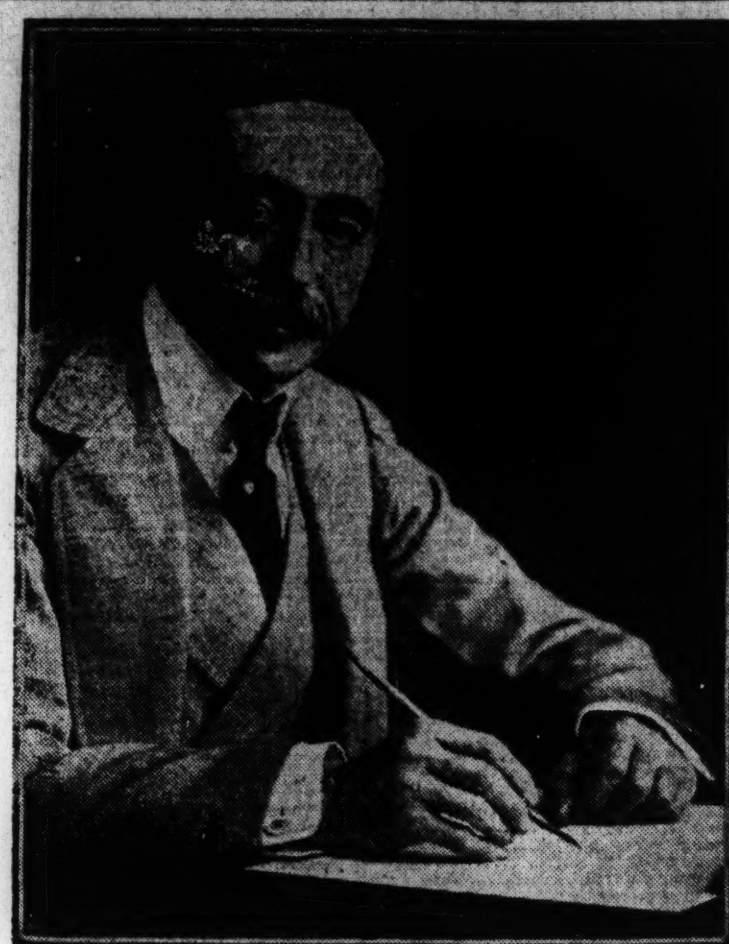
## FINANCIAL NOTES

Artificial silk manufacture in the United States during 1922 totaled 24,406,000 pounds, almost twice 1921 and more than three times 1920.  
The total of Canadian bond sales in the United States in 1922 was more than \$261,000,000, or \$37,000,000 in excess of the previous high figure in 1920.

Brazil's 1922-1923 cotton crop of 553,000 bales of 48 pounds net is 70 per cent larger than the five-year pre-war average, but \$9,000 bales less than last year.  
The Erie railroad has ordered 1000 box cars from the Presto Steel Car Company, 1000 box cars and 1000 gondola cars from the Standard Steel Car Company and 1000 gondola cars from the Youngstown Steel Car Company.

The United Kingdom's total revenue for the year ended March 31, 1923, of \$1,012,452 and expenditures of \$1,012,452, leaves a surplus of \$101,516,848. The revenue for 1922 was \$1,012,452 less than the previous year, and expenditures decreased \$266,690,023.

**INCREASE FOR STEEL LABOR**  
TORONTO, March 31—In an apparent effort to prevent a threatened strike of steel workers, the British Empire Steel Corporation has announced an increase of 10 per cent in all wages paid at steel plant in Sydney, N. S., effective April 16. The increase will be adjusted with special reference to the lower paid classes of labor, in some of which the increase will amount to 14 per cent.



Sir Lionel Phillips

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS, a controlling director of innumerable gold mining companies of the Rand and former president of that tremendously influential organization in South Africa known as the Chamber of Mines, is without doubt, one of the biggest men in the Johannesburg financial group known as the "Corner House," so termed because their offices are situated in the Corner House Buildings in Johannesburg, and who control practically all the gold output of the Witwatersrand.

As a young man he arrived in Kimberley from London, brought by the lure of diamonds to that dusty camp on the veld. Working on the diamond fields, Lionel Phillips came into close contact with J. B. Robinson, Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, themselves working in close union, and later his aid was enlisted in their political and financial projects. Seldom did Rhodes err in his judgment of men, and Phillips was soon one of his trusted advisers.

When the Rand goldfields were discovered in 1889, the firm of Messrs. Werner Beit & Co., London, had come into existence, and had given some hints of the significant part it was to play in the finance of South Africa. It had also established as subsidiary, Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., and it was while filling a high place in that company that Phillips made his mark in Johannesburg. He was a capable manager and soon produced efficiency all round. Firmness was demanded in those pioneer days, and some of the happy-go-lucky miners made the mistake of their lives when they assumed that the young, fair-spoken manager was "soft."

Although he is director of so many companies, he is rarely at hand when board meetings and the like convene. But always there is the little written note or the brief, laconic cable that reveals Sir Lionel Phillips as very much present. His desires or suggestions invariably produce results.

His influence in South African politics is also considerable. He is a close friend of General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union, as he was to his predecessor, General Botha. He is never known to make a public speech, and yet the politician must reckon his power. He has helped tremendously in the scientific and chemical societies instituted on the Rand, and as president of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society has entirely wiped out the reproach leveled at the mining industry that it was not interested at all in the agricultural development of the country.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, April 2 (Special)—Another important customs ruling has just been rendered by the Board of United States General Appraisers, maintaining a protest of Rice & Fielding, Inc., of Boston. In a decision several days ago the board sustained a claim of this firm for the free importation of hair nolls, in the ruling just handed down the board finds that Congress, in enacting the emergency tariff legislation of 1921, had no intention of taking tariff duty from wool or manufacturers of wool, remained duty free as waste under paragraph 651 of the act of 1913.

Both of the rulings, which are rendered several days ago on goat hair nolls and the decision just handed down on camel's hair nolls, establish important precedents. In view of this, it is understood that appeal will be taken from the findings of the customs board to the United States Court of Customs Appeals in Washington. The importers, on the other hand, will vigorously oppose any attempt to have the board's rulings reversed. Waterhouse & Lockwood of Boston and Strauss & Hedges of New York are representing the importers in both issues.

Judge Sullivan writes a dissenting opinion in the camel's hair nolls case. This opinion, it is thought, will prompt the Government to seek a reversal.

## DIVIDENDS

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., declared the usual fourth weekly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 23 to stock of record April 12.  
Fort Worth Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.  
Vulcan Detinning Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and preferred A stocks, both payable April 30 to stock of record April 12.

## Merchants Co-Operative Bank

55 Cornhill, Boston

## MONEY TO LOAN

On first mortgages. One, two and three-family modern houses, in Boston and suburbs. Owner and occupant preferred. Call personally with deed and tax bill.

Liberal Payments on Construction Loans  
Assets \$12,000,000 Reserve Fund \$400,000  
MARCH SHARES ON SALE

## WEEK'S REVIEW OF CANADIAN TRADE AND FINANCES

Exports and Imports Increase—  
Paper Industry Progressing—  
Talk of Bank Merger

OTTAWA, April 2 (Special)—Canadian business has been much encouraged during the last week through the statements made by the heads of her two great railways on the presentation of their annual reports of operations for 1922.

Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways in the Federal Government, was able to announce a reduction of more than \$12,000,000 in the deficit on the national system, as compared with that in 1921, and was confident of the future. President E. W. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific not only announced greater net earnings than the former, but spoke very optimistically of the business outlook generally. Both railways also backed up their expressions of confidence by announcing substantial expenditures this year.

## Foreign Trade Larger

February was another month of increased trade with the United States, this being true both of imports therefrom and exports thereto, the former being \$44,972,000, or \$7,200,000 over those for February, 1921, while exports were \$26,719,000, or \$6,600,000 greater. During the 11 months of the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, Canada imported from the United States nearly \$17,000,000 more than for the corresponding period last year. Exports to the Republic were \$330,151,000, or \$63,000,000 greater.

The pulp and paper industry continues to make remarkable strides, the new print output of Canadian mills having been 14 per cent greater during February than for the corresponding month last year. For the first two months of the year the average daily production was 3831 tons, as compared with that for last year, an increase of about 800 tons a day, or at the rate of 180,000 tons a year.

There are no surplus stocks at the mills, shipments keeping close to production. The output of the Canadian mills is now only about 500 tons a day below those of the United States.

## Bank Deposits Larger

The Canadian bank statement for February shows an increase of \$16,000,000 in savings in chartered banks during the month, which makes a gain of \$55,000,000 under this head during the last four months. The statement, on the whole, indicates much better basic conditions, there being a reduction in call loans both at home and abroad and a gain of \$8,000,000 in current loans. Strange to say, \$7,000,000 of the latter was outside of Canada. The total assets of the banks increased by \$48,700,000 during the month. As compared with the corresponding month last year, current loans in Canada are lower by \$103,000,000, while such loans abroad are up by more than \$10,000,000.

It is announced that the Grand Trunk end of the National Railways will spend \$5,000,000 on improvements and extensions at Portland, Me., where a freight terminal will be built this year at a cost of \$2,600,000. Large orders for new equipment have also been given for this portion of the system.

## Report of Bank Merger

Reports continue to go the rounds to the effect that there will be another merger in banking circles. It is known that the Government was asked to authorize one a short time ago, but not seeing the necessity for it, permission was withheld. Report has it that Lloyd's Bank may enter the Canadian field through the purchase of an interest in one of the existing institutions.

The demand for space for the shipment of store cattle to Britain this year indicates that the removal of the British embargo on Canadian stock will impart quite a stimulus to the cattle business of eastern Canada. It is not expected, however, to benefit the west very much, owing to the high transportation charges on the much longer haul.

While much is heard about the depressed condition of western agriculture the income tax returns for the last year show that two-thirds of the farmers who paid the income tax reside in the prairie provinces, one-third of the total belonging to Saskatchewan. Official returns also show that considerable bank stock is held in the west.

## GENERAL BUYING ON CROP REPORTS PUSHES WHEAT UP

CHICAGO, April 2—General buying, due chiefly to unfavorable crop reports, resulted in an advance today to the season's highest prices for July and September deliveries of wheat.  
The opening, which ranged from 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c higher, with May \$1.21 1/2c and July \$1.17 1/2c to 1 1/2c, was followed by slight further gains, and then a moderate downturn.

After opening unchanged to 1/4c higher, May 74 3/4c, the corn market underwent a slight sag. Oats started 1/4c off to a like advance, May 45 1/4c to 45 1/2c, and later held near to the initial range. Provisions were higher.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call Loans—Boston New York  
Renewal Rate—5% 5 1/2%  
Outside commercial paper—5 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Year money—5 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Customer's time loans—5 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Individual cus. col. ins.—5% 5%  
New York in New York—2,000,000  
Mexican dollars—62 1/2c 62 1/2c  
Canadian ex. dis. (%)—1 1/2% 1 1/2%  
Domestic bar silver—92 1/2c 92 1/2c

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.  
Prime Eligible Banks—  
60-90 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
90-120 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
Less Known Banks—  
60-90 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
90-120 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
Eligible Private Banks—  
60-90 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
90-120 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banks in other foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:  
Boston—4%  
Chicago—4%  
Cleveland—4%  
Dallas—4%  
Denver—4%  
Detroit—4%  
Houston—4%  
Kansas City—4%  
London—4%  
Los Angeles—4%  
Madison—4%  
Minneapolis—4%  
New York—4%  
Philadelphia—4%  
Portland—4%  
San Francisco—4%  
Seattle—4%  
St. Louis—4%  
St. Paul—4%  
Tampa—4%  
Washington—4%  
Wichita—4%

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—Boston New York  
Year ago today—\$46,000,000 \$719,000,000  
Balances—1,000,000 91,000,000  
Year ago today—17,000,000  
F R bank credit—30,321,121 69,000,000

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:  
Sterling—Current 4.84 1/2, previous 4.84 1/2  
Belgian francs—Current 65.72, previous 65.72  
Swiss francs—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Dutch guilder—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Danish krone—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Norwegian krone—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Austrian schilling—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Hungarian forint—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Czechoslovakian koruna—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Slovakian koruna—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Polish zloty—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Rumanian lei—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Yugoslavian dinar—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Croatian kuna—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Slovene tolar—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Serbian dinar—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Bosnian dinar—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Montenegrin dinar—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Albanian lek—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Greek drachma—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Turkish lira—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Persian ryal—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Indian rupee—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Sri Lankan rupee—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Ceylon rupee—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Siamese baht—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Indonesian rupiah—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Philippine peso—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Mexican peso—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Argentine peso—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Chilean peso—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Peruvian sol—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Bolivian bolivar—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Venezuelan bolivar—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Colombian peso—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Ecuadorian sucre—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Guatemalan quetzal—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Honduran lempira—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Nicaraguan cordoba—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Costa Rican colón—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Panamanian balboa—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Cuban peso—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Czechoslovakian koruna—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Slovakian koruna—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
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Honduran lempira—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Nicaraguan cordoba—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Costa Rican colón—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Panamanian balboa—Current 1.84, previous 1.84  
Cuban peso—Current 1.84, previous 1.84

## HOLDING'S BIG APPRECIATION

NEW YORK, April 2—The market value of John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s holdings in Standard Oil stocks increased \$104,201,000 in the last year, according to a tabulation today by the Evening World.

## KAUFMANN STORES REPORT

PITTSBURGH, April 2—The Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., for the year 1922 reports net profits after depreciation and taxes, of \$1,604,386, and surplus after preferred stock dividends of \$418,212.

## WESTERN UNION'S 1922 REPORT IS EXCELLENT ONE

Shows \$13.18 a Share on Stock,  
Compared With \$9.65 in 1921  
—Has Big Surplus

The Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, net profits after all charges and taxes of \$13,158,180, equal to \$13.18 a share on the \$97,766,726 stock, compared with net of \$9,653,808, equal to \$9.65 a share on \$97,766,726 stock in 1921; net of \$12,785,722 or \$12.81 a share in 1920, and \$10.65 a share in 1919.

Comparisons follow:  
1922 1921  
Operating revenue—\$106,447,748 \$104,155,112  
Operating expenses—11,651,773 11,651,082  
Balance—94,795,975 92,504,030  
Other income—1,685,527 1,685,527  
Total income—13,158,180 12,785,722  
Charges—2,306,850 2,306,850  
Net income—10,851,330 10,478,872  
Appor for dev. cables—2,000,000  
Dividend—6,982,694 6,982,694  
Surplus—3,868,636 3,496,178  
Prev. surplus—43,063,833 40,885,210  
Add adjust—238,641 272,704  
Total surplus—46,854,538 43,654,182

## SYNDICATE OFFERS ISSUE OF ILLINOIS POWER CO. BONDS

E. H. Rollins & Sons, Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., and Haley, Stuart & Co., Inc., are offering \$30,000,000 Illinois Power & Light Corporation first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, series "A," bearing 6 per cent interest and maturing in 30 years. This is a new issue. The price is 98 1/2 and accrued interest to yield about 6.10 per cent. The bonds are dated April 2, 1923, and are due April 1, 1953. They are redeemable on any interest payment date at 105 and accrued interest to and including Oct. 1, 1943, and thereafter at par and accrued interest plus a premium of 1/2 per cent for each year or portion of a year of unexpired term. The semi-annual interest is due April 1 and Oct. 1, and is payable in Chicago or New York. There are \$100, \$500 and \$1000 coupon bonds, with a privilege of registration as to principal, or fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1000, \$500 and \$100, interchangeable with respect to denominations and registration, the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, trustee, and M. H. MacLean Company, trustee.

## NEW HAVEN DEFICIT IS MUCH SMALLER

New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has filed with the Department of Public Utilities its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, showing gross earnings of \$123,246,641, compared with \$116,405,233 in 1921. Net earnings after taxes were \$18,640,902, compared with \$5,519,941 in the previous year, and the deficit after charges of \$4,855,783, compared with a deficit of \$14,121,623 in 1921.

## DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, March 31—The Duquesne Light Company reports for February gross earnings of \$1,666,888, an increase of \$365,872; net after taxes \$719,635, an increase of \$130,920. For two months the gross was \$3,420,241, an increase of \$558,879; balance after charges \$1,458,802, an increase of \$203,078.

## FARM BONDS CALLED

The entire outstanding issue of \$55,032,000 principal amount of Federal Farm Land Bank 5s, dated May 1, 1918, and due May 1, 1938, has been called for redemption at their face value May 1, 1923, on which date interest will cease. Coupons due May 1 should be detached from bonds and collected in the usual way.

## EAST BUTTE COPPER







## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended March 31, 1923

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. HALLGARTEN & CO.  
Reorganization Managers.

[illegible]



## EDUCATIONAL

## Pioneer Teacher in Agriculture Retires from Amherst Department

AMHERST, March 31. Special Correspondence  
**PROF. WILLIAM R. HART**, head of the department of agricultural education at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, retires today. Professor Hart began his teaching career 16 years ago in a country school in Iowa. He came to the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1907 as head of the first department specifically organized for training teachers of agriculture in an agricultural college. Today every agricultural college in the country has its normal department, for the preparation of secondary school teachers of agriculture.

He was a pioneer in championing the teaching of agriculture in the lower schools not as a vocational subject but as a logical starting point for the education of the country child. Soon after coming to Massachusetts he launched for the first time in the east, the garden club idea and three years he had 20,000 Massachusetts boys and girls enrolled in garden clubs, potato clubs, corn clubs, pig clubs or poultry clubs, not to make farmers of them, but to acquaint them with nature and growing things. The boys and girls clubs which he introduced in the east have since been organized on a national scale as a method of teaching agriculture to farm boys, and gardening and home making to any children who wish to enroll in the internal home projects of club work. Agriculture, he insists, is the vestibule of the sciences. He would in no case make its study an end point. His insistence on the teaching of agriculture in the country school is based on his educational philosophy that the child's environment furnishes the best material for promoting his education. "The child learns to do by doing things," declares Professor Hart. "He gets the principles later."

**Where Professor Hart Excels**  
 When he came to Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1907 neither he nor anybody else had ever attempted to apply educational psychology to the teaching of agriculture in an organized college department for that purpose. Secretary Crabtree of the National Education Association has asserted that no fruit and ornamental trees, flowers and shrubs. He does his own garden work, and delights in the activity it offers him. Often an early rising student in the spring is startled to see a giant of a man half-way up a pear tree, with pruning shears and overalls. The mustache establishes the identity of Professor Hart as the gardener who is up with the sun to trim his trees before breakfast.

**Adult Study Circles of Sweden Popular**  
 EDUCATION, once apparently imposed, has of late years been a spontaneous growth springing up from the people themselves. The beginning of adult education in Sweden dates from 1829. It was the temperance and labor organizations which first took up the idea of creating general popular educational organizations and the Good Templar order was first in the field of action.

How much may be done by the energy and vision of one man is shown in the work of Oscar Olsson. While still a university student he taught a three years' elementary evening course to the Good Templars at Lund. This gave him his idea of a general plan of popular education and in 1902 the Grand Lodge of Sweden approved his suggestion that there is now headmaster of a normal school and a member of Parliament. In a very interesting bulletin issued by the World Association for Adult Education in London there are some passages which tell us why Olsson was able to send a wave of enthusiasm through his country. The ordinary professional instructors, even the most learned, are not enough for this idealist. A professor may be employed in teaching ethics without ever having experienced the love of truth and justice. He therefore turns mainly to books and to the best teachers since they are the expression of the best and noblest of mankind.

He believes, however, in the growth engendered by human intercourse and because of this study circles have adopted the conversational form as their method of work.

Supporting that there is no well-read and expert leader in a circle, the members get to work with books and manuals and help each other. They are comrades with a common zeal for a great end. One of their members becomes the circle leader. At first a reading class may be all that is attempted. Then follows discussion and debate and by degrees the course and definite study evolve from small beginnings. What in England is called a "Tutorial class" is growing in popularity. Naturally it is a help to have an expert to give lectures, but this is by no means the whole aim of the teacher. He is there to get as well as to give and in Sweden the co-operative side of the adult school movement is considered vital to its success and permanence.

Fifty thousand men and women of the peasant and laboring class are interested in popular education in Sweden. There are 3000 study circles and 2000 state-supported libraries—a brilliant result from the work of 20 years or so. The literary movement in Sweden is by no means new. Parish libraries were very active in the '40s, but the interest flagged and was again revived by the work of Silfjeström, who had seen what was being done in the United States. Now the literary movement is general, one of the most promising signs of progress being the "traveling library" movement for the benefit of remote country districts.

There is a great wish to avoid bureaucracy and officialdom in the fields of popular education, and so far this seems to have been done.



Prof. William R. Hart  
 Said to Be First Teacher of Agricultural Education in America

## Teaching Backward

Hartford, Connecticut. Special Correspondence  
**H. G. WELLS** has some amusing remarks in one of his semi-autobiographical novels about the conspiracy of silence in the history books of his youth concerning all events which had occurred within 50 years of his time. It seemed to him when he read these books in school that there must have been something shameful about the more recent events of European history which the historians had thought best to keep hidden from the immature minds of schoolboys. Otherwise, why were those events ignored? Certainly they were more important to him as a modern boy about to take his place in the modern world than the events of ancient times. Why should the writers who were so unnecessarily verbose about Pericles and Agamemnon be utterly silent about Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, unless these latter two had been or done something mysteriously unfit for the eye of youth to contemplate? It seemed unlikely that they could have been much worse than certain Roman emperors whose misdeeds were fully displayed in page after page of these same textbooks. Why, then, this concentration upon the past and this ignoring of the present?

Why, indeed? It is a question which youth has been asking ever since there has been an adult history in which to lead it astray or a modern history to ignore. Throughout nearly the whole of that tragedy of errors which we call the history of education, we have serenely ignored what might have been one of our greatest educational assets—the natural interest, namely, of every youth in the actual concrete life about him, youth's passion for the contemporary, for living and growing things. In recent years, to be sure, we have come to see the wisdom of allowing the student to begin his work where he is, and not three thousand years away. In all those subjects, indeed, which are primarily analytical in method and content there is already a very gratifying tendency to accept the data which lie about us in the life of every day. In the studies which necessarily contain the element of time, however, there is much progress still to be made. Many teachers of history and of literature have still to learn the wisdom of teaching things backward.

**Gladstone More Real Than Caesar**  
 The old attempt to ignore or to twist and warp youth's interest in the contemporary is bound to fail, and it would do no real good even if it were to succeed. For is it not a perfectly right and a properly directed interest? The world of long ago, it is true, has its profoundly shaping influence upon his world, but that fact he does not yet so clearly see. Only after he has gained considerable scholarship can he ever see it at all. It was obvious enough to the youthful H. G. Wells that Gladstone and Salisbury were making his world; therefore his interest in the process. It was not obvious

## Do Plato's Ideas on Aims of Education Still Hold?

ARNOLD begins his famous lecture on "Literature and Science" by saying that "practical people talk with a smile of Plato and his absolute ideas, and it is impossible to deny that Plato's ideas do often seem impractical and impracticable," but later on he proceeds to vindicate these ideas in one particular at least, in that Plato values most highly "those studies which result in the soul getting soberness, righteousness, and wisdom."

As a matter of fact, Plato's "Republic" is a great treatise on education, from beginning to end—perhaps the greatest that has ever been written. Its interest and significance for us today depend wholly upon the value which we place upon his concepts. What are his fundamental ideas, and have we outgrown them?

"What, then, is education," says Socrates, in this famous dialogue, "or is it difficult to find a better than that which was found long ago, which is, exercise for the body, and music for the mind?"

By music, he means poetry and literature, as well as harmony. It is at this point that he introduces his well-known condemnation of Homer, as being unfit for the young. "All those fights of the gods which Homer hath composed, must not be admitted into the city, whether they be composed in way of allegory or without allegory. For the young person is not able to judge what is allegory and what is not." Whatever our personal leanings may be toward Homer, we must recognize the reason in this prohibition; and recall also that in the Greek days, Homer was not one of many fairy tales read by the child, but his school study—almost his Bible. And whether we agree with this judgment or not, there is something modern about the statement: "First of all, then, we must preside over the fable-makers, and whatever beautiful fable they make, must be chosen, and what are otherwise must be rejected." One of the cardinal points of our present day theory is the importance of the earliest tales and fables placed in the child's hand. Socrates, too, has a very definite plan of educating and molding the impressionable young mind.

When he speaks of actual music, in distinction from verse, he discriminates between two different types, though he admits that he has no technical knowledge of music. "Leave the harmony that may in a becoming manner imitate the voice and accent of a truly brave man." The sentiment, of course, must be in the same spirit. "We must seek out such works as are able, by the help of a good natural genius, to trace the beautiful and the decent. . . . Finally," he says, "it hath terminated where the affairs of music ought somehow to terminate, in the love of the beautiful."

**The True Greek Speaks**  
 Exercise, the second requirement, is pointed out as a kind of handmaid to the soul. "For indeed I do not imagine that whatever body is found doth by its own virtue render the soul good, but contrariwise, that a good soul by its virtue renders the body the best which is possible." Here speaks the true Greek in his moderation, poise, and sense of proportion. "Some good hath given men two arts, those of music and exercise, in reference to the sprightly and the philosophic temper, not for the soul's body, otherwise than as a by-work, but that those two tempers might be adapted to one another, being stretched and slackened to the proper pitch."

Inasmuch as Socrates is planning an ideal state, not merely a school, he must turn to the rulers or guardians, to see what manner of men they should be. "The good gives in charge first of all and chiefly to the governors that of nothing are they to be so good guardians nor are they so strongly to keep watch over anything as over the children." They should have no private property; they must be told that "they have from the gods a divine gold and silver at all times in their souls, and have no need of human." As he proceeds with his explanation, it becomes clear that "unless either philosophers govern in cities, or those who are at present called kings or governors philosophize really and thoroughly, and these two, the political power and philosophy, unite in one—there shall be no end to the miseries of cities nor yet, as I imagine, to those of the

us say, with Roosevelt—and unless it is treated with some care and consideration it is likely to end there. But the contemporary need be only a starting point. Every teacher knows that real interest is a wonderfully elastic and extensible thing. In skillful hands that same delight in the name and fame of Roosevelt may be stretched back so as to include Abraham Lincoln, whom Roosevelt so profoundly admired, and farther still to include Oliver Cromwell, whom he resembled in some respects, and so on, farther and farther back into what seems to the average youth the perfectly arid desert of ancient time, until it includes Nebuchadnezzar himself.

By this method of proceeding from the known to the unknown, by seizing the clue of present interest and never letting go, never passing beyond it, many recent teachers of history and literature have led their pupils out into mighty ranges of the past which they could never have been enticed to enter by any other method. These are the teachers who have learned the wisdom of teaching things backward.

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human race." By a philosopher he means one "able to attain to the knowledge of that which exists always," or again "a lover of learning, one desirous of truth."

**The Mechanic Arts**  
 Perhaps the widest point of divergence between Plato's point of view and that of some people at the present day is that suggested by Arnold, his subordination of "the mechanic arts." Arithmetic, geometry, astronomy are necessary, but let us observe in what way. Of numbers, he writes, "It were proper to persuade those who are to manage the affairs of the city, to apply to computation and study it, not in the common way, but till by the intellect itself they arrive at the contemplation of the nature of numbers, not for the sake of buying and selling." The aim of geometry is "to make us comprehend more easily the idea of the good." Astronomy is a means of "purifying and invigorating the soul." Even in those days there were those who worshipped the utilitarian gods. Vocational education did not begin in the twentieth century.

And yet Socrates has scant patience with the idle theorist or the philosopher, who having escaped from the world of unreality—the cave (to use his famous simile)—is unwilling to return to that world, where men are still struggling in the shadows. The philosopher is to be a philosopher, and not a philosopher in the shadows. He is to be obliged to direct the beam of their soul toward that which giveth light to all—and when they have viewed the good itself, to use it as a model—in adorning both the city and private persons—occupied for the most part in philosophy, and when their turn comes on them, they toll in practical affairs, and take the government—performing the office, not as anything honorable, but as a matter of necessity.

Noblesse oblige! Philosophy—love of the beautiful—is granted to the great of soul, not for mere personal gratification, nor for aed contemplation—but as a means of guiding his fellow toilers on the road toward "that which giveth light to all." Have we after all outgrown the ideas of Plato, or can it be that we have not yet grown up to them? C. F. B.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Modified Cubism a Strong Note  
in the Salon des Indépendants

Paris, March 2  
Special Correspondence

THE Salon des Indépendants has taken its abode in the Grand Palais. One regrets that the alphabetic order adopted last year still prevails. Thus the abundant, colorful Favory finds himself in the same room as the Japanese Poujita who is a meticulous draftsman, whose subtle combinations demand a quiet atmosphere. And Favory certainly does not create a quiet atmosphere! The advantages of the alphabetic classement do not compensate the disadvantages. It was natural enough that the Salon des Indépendants where there are no jury and no awards should adopt the plan of absolute equality. But the result is deplorable. Nobody can raise any objection but nobody is pleased. The experience having lasted two years it is hoped that the Independents will revert to the old system of grouping artists by "families" according to their affinities.

The Salon des Indépendants is the Salon of the Young. It may be disconcerting; it is never boring. Nothing is more entertaining and varied than this ensemble. It would be hard indeed to define the general tendency of such a salon. All plastic languages are spoken in this modern Babel. Everything is there represented—the exquisite, the banal, the eccentric, and the most sedate classic efforts. There are a quantity of inoffensive, reasonable talents—the absolutely amorphous matter. There are a quantity of "doubtful Rousseaus" who produce works of unconceivable ingenuity, but who have neither the decorative inventiveness nor the sense of values of Henri Rousseau. And there are the foreigners—Slavs above all—who bring into art an excessive craving for novelty.

## Cézanne's Influence

Cézanne plays an important part in the landscape paintings. The artists neglect useless details. They search for style and character and try to express the sensation of atmosphere. Both in landscape and still-lives one can find excellent pieces though none of them shows an outstanding superiority.

Numerous are the painters of figures who have taken from Cézanne the love for strong color, rich matter, and solid relief. M. G. H. Sabbagh has rejuvenated the theme of "Vénus Anadyomène" which he represents as a baigneuse in black bathing dress and red cap. Her full and robust form is presented in the diffuse light of a gray day. She stands out on a white wrap with stretched arms. The color is rather too dark and muddy. It is noticeable that a great part of the youth of today is attracted by somber hues. It is an unhappy tendency. And their paintings, already very opaque, will not stand against time. "L'Idylle" by Marcel Roche is heavy but gives a fine sensation of force. It is a pity that it lacks in nuances and that the flesh coloration is not better studied. Another of the good pieces of the Salon is the "Balcon" of M. Yves Ailix. A woman is sitting at the window, leaning on the balustrade. She is clad in subdued pink. At her side is a laughing child and behind her in the shadow of the room, is the indistinct figure of a man. The conception is audacious and new. It is a simple composition in which the successive planes do not divert the interest from the feminine figure. M. Yves Ailix has resolutely freed himself from abstraction and cubistic theories.

Another considerable influence which asserts itself among the young painters is that of Picasso. From him they have taken the taste for unnatural colors and his defects rather than his qualities are to be found in his followers. They ignore the relief of sculptural firmness with which Picasso gives the sensation of volume. But they enlarge their figures beyond measure and replace solidity by puffiness. As a set-off Gromaire, if he shares this love for large figures, does know construction. Contrary to his usual habit of painting in rich matter where black and tawny colors were dominant, he has this year used lighter hues. A feminine figure in indigo blue stands by a dark yellow armchair with brown geometrical pattern. The wall behind is of gray, brown, violaceous tone.

## Nationalist Tendencies

Dunoyer de Segonzac counts a small number of adepts. More and more the young landscape painters adopt his rather loose style, and his thick strokes of sumptuous oily paste. But this richness misses its aim, which is to underline rather than swamp the drawing. In opposition to those who give more attention to content than to form there are those who seek their figures with such conscience that they entirely forget the atmosphere which is to give them life. They generally lack the sense of color. But their work is nevertheless not uninteresting.

The foreigners who follow the tendencies of the different French groups always keep their national temper. The British and Americans keep to the rather rigid form. The Italians are either draftsman or elegant colorists. The Spaniards easily become precocious. The Dutch and Belgians like rich color and careful drawing. The Scandinavians take models from artists the further removed from tradition. The Danish Antoine Dich imitates the Douanier Rousseau with prodigious, skillful gaucherie and studied naivety. His

landscapes are often charming. He is an excellent, harmonious though extremely daring colorist. American works are not so numerous as at previous salons, but the quality makes up for the quantity. Two landscapes by Mr. Cameron Burnside testify to his love of nature. The composition is good, the color excellent, the play of light remarkable. Two decorative figures of Robert Ward Johnson are well drawn and well painted. Charles Thorndike shows three American landscapes—Niagara Falls and American countryside. Morgan Russell has sent a portrait, a mythological composition and a still-life. There are no jury and no awards. Theodore Earl-Butler (Claude Monet's son-in-law) and James Butler (Claude Monet's grandson).

The general impression of this salon is that great efforts are made to "imagine"; a serious research for a style. The proportion of uninteresting tableaux is relatively small. There is talent. And the crisis of technique is fast disappearing. Many of the painters have a very appreciable métier.

S. H.



Two Prize-Winning Prints in Los Angeles Show

Upper—"The Wayfarers," Etching by Alfred Bentley, Awarded the Mrs. Henry E. Huntington Prize.

Lower—"The High Mill," Mezzotint by Leonard R. Squirrel, Awarded Silver Medal.

The Farm, Saplings by Dirk Baksteen and a soft ground etching by Ernest Callebaut. Austria sent one aquatint by Louise Poshacker and a group of strong block prints and aquatints from Czechoslovakia completed a most bewildering array.

By an overwhelming and unanimous vote of the jury of award the etching by Armin Hansen, "The Sardine Barge," a wonderfully executed group of fishing boats, was given the gold medal offered by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for the best print in the exhibition. Armin Hansen, of San Francisco, has been a painter of the sea and fisher folk for many years and it is only a short time that he has done etchings.

The Mrs. Henry Huntington purchase prize of \$100 for the best etching went to Alfred Bentley, England, for "The Wayfarers"; the Bryan Prize for the best American print to Edward Hopper for the etching, "East Side Interior," and the silver and bronze medals offered by the Print Makers' Society, respectively to Leonard Squirrel for his very broadly done mezzotint, "The High Mill," and to William Auerbach Levy, for the portrait etching of Ben Ami.

The jury selection consisted of Benjamin Brown, Howell Brown, Loren Barton, Frances Gearhart, and John Cotton. Their prints were not in competition. The jury of awards was composed of William Howe Downes, William Griffith, Edgar Hampton, Roi Partridge and Milton Ferguson.

JESSIE A. SELKINGHAUS.

## Frank T. Hutchens

NEW YORK, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—The Hill Galleries are showing the work of Frank T. Hutchens, one of the members of the Silver Mine colony that is Connecticut's latest claimant for metropolitan recognition. Mr. Hutchens is a landscapist of ability, but who has yet to give any characterizing quality or distinguishing hallmark to his work. He plies his brush with the ease and assurance of long familiarity with the problems of outdoor painting and is harmonious at all times. It is only for a greater incision, a winning simplicity of motive, or just perhaps a sheer impetuosity of style that one would ask. Others have changed this particular countryside into their special Arcady, with profit and delight. It can surely be done again.

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## The Fourth International Print Makers' Exhibition

Los Angeles, March 25

THE Fourth International Print Makers' Exhibition, which is held in March of each year under the auspices of the Print Makers' Society of California at the Los Angeles Museum, was this year bigger, better and of greater variety than ever before.

The Print Makers' Society of California has an enviable place among the art clubs of the world. Looking closely into the reasons for this one finds that altruism looms large among the words which present themselves to its description. From the first, when in 1914 the little group of earnest print makers joined forces to promote an interest in prints and their making, it has been with them largely a labor of love. The society pays no salaries nor charges commission on sales other than that regularly charged when showing in the museum gallery, yet, thanks to the devotion of the secretary, Howell Brown, aided by a sincere and capable following of local artists, this former group has grown to an active membership of 125 scattered over Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy and the United States.

Not the least important of the club's activities, though not as well known as it should be, is the extension work carried on by the members acting through the secretary. This consists of five traveling exhibitions which go all over the United States, from November until May, as well as smaller collections of mailing size, that are available for small towns, libraries and schools and which go very often to out-of-the-way villages where an exhibition of any kind has never been held. Exhibition in these traveling shows is open to active members only but the international exhibition is open to all print makers from all over the world. It would seem that this year all the world has responded with the best that the print maker's art has been able to produce.

Some 1580 prints were received by the jury, out of which it was their delicate task to choose the 423 prints which is the limit of the capacity of the Los Angeles Museum. There were enough submitted, of equal merit to the ones shown, to fill two more galleries of like size.

There were 10 countries represented—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States and Canada, the two latter ex-

hibiting together. As usual, England and America led in number of prints, with England (again as usual) leading in quality and America showing a greater variety.

In the British exhibit it was to be noticed that practically all were listed as members of either the Royal Etchers, the Associate Royal Society of Painter-Etchers or the British Society of Graphic Arts. This fact of itself would insure a high standard, for they keep inviolate the generally known but not always followed ethics of the print maker's art—that there shall be no false "biting," no false printing, no retouching—the careful, conscientious work of one man from start to finish. The result is very correct and altogether gratifying, but to the rest-les American possibly a bit monotonous.

Noted among the names are many old friends: John Platt, Alfred Bentley, Frank Brangwyn, John Copley, Ethel Gabain (Mrs. John Copley), Martin Hardie, Alfred Hartley, Gertrude Hayes, Elsie Henderson, Edward Lawrence, George Soper and his wonderful child etcher, Eileen Soper, 79 in all. As usual their subjects are those found close at hand, the quiet byways of rural England and France, the quays and docks of the picturesque, portraits and bits of architecture.

The lithographic work was of unusual merit, the selection having been made from the Senefelder Club exhibit which was sent over for that purpose.

American exhibitors are still strong on block and color blocks, and have not been idle in the line of etching and its companion mediums. The fearless way in which our artists have undertaken a great variety and with no little success, is promising for our future as print makers. The thought of conquest that fills the mind of the world seems to have taken possession of our artists in mastering this aristocracy of the arts.

Of the 104 artists represented there are most of the well-known names in this line of work: Robert Arncliffe, Loren Barton, Frank Benson, Benjamin Brown and Howell C. Brown.

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Cole, Wolf, Juengling Engravers—  
Was Their Work a Bluff?

ARTISTS and craftsmen, as a rule, are content to let their work speak for them. When they do break their usual silence and talk of their art, or craft, in words, everything they say is said with an authority nobody else can pretend to, and therefore everybody listens to them with interest.

Certainly, I read with particular interest the letter from Mr. John Dalziel which The Christian Science Monitor recently published on the art page. Mr. Dalziel belongs to a distinguished family of wood-engravers, his experience carries him back to the famous sixties. He knew the artists who illustrated the books of that period; his letter is a mere hint of the things he could tell. But, perhaps because he is too conscious of his direct inheritance from the sixties, his sympathy apparently does not extend to the wood-engravers who came next in order of time, and who, through their craft, inherited the traditions of "the Golden Age" and added to them.

The boasted superiority of the work of American wood-engravers is a bluff," he says. But is he right? Is there not some reason for the claim? Could bluff have made these wood-engravers' great reputation, filled artists with the desire to work with them, given their prints so high a place in the history of their art? Bluff may triumph for a day but its triumph is sure to be short-lived. It may take in the public, but not the practical man familiar with the real thing and needing it for practical purposes. It is well to consider the matter, to see if Mr. Dalziel's mistake is not caused by his overlooking just what it was the American wood-engravers were trying to do and succeeding in doing so admirably.

Albert Dürer's name is always one to conjure with. But in his woodcuts his end was as different from the modern wood-engraver's as were his technical methods. Dürer was seeking to express himself just as he was in his etchings. And, to leap across the ages with Mr. Dalziel, so was Thomas Bewick, seeking to express himself in the work for which he is most esteemed. But it was another story with the wood-engravers who came after him, the men, English, French and German, who engraved the illustrations not only of the English but in the French and German books of the thirties. Their object, as it was the object of the later and more famous Dalziels and Swains, was to interpret the artists whose drawings they engraved; to reproduce others not to express themselves. The more faithful the fac-simile they obtained, the better was their task accomplished, for a fac-simile was what the artist wanted, not the engraver's version of the artist's work as he thought it should be.

The wood-engraver's version, however, was what the artist often got. To look carefully at the illustrations in the books of the sixties is to find the same formula, the same lines often used to reproduce drawings that in the original varied enormously in technique. The artists did not like it. They could and did admire the wood-engravings of the Dalziels and Swains as wood-engravings, but not as reproductions of their own drawings.

For long, however, the artist had no redress. His drawing was made direct on the wood block, and when the engraving was finished, the drawing was gone, and he had nothing to prove him right in his abuse of the

engraver. It was easier and pleasanter for the engraver; for the artist it was decidedly irritating. But before the great day of the sixties was over, photography came to the artist's aid. The drawings could be photographed on to the block and remain as indisputable testimony in the artist's favor. Many still remain for the benefit of the student of today, who, after he has compared them with the prints in books, will often rather than be forced to admit that, if a fac-simile was the object, there surely was something more wood engraving could and should have done.

This something more was what the American wood engravers undertook to achieve. Whatever the art in question—wood engraving or any other—the new school is sure to get on the nerves of the old school. The American wood engravers in the beginning were picturesquely abused in England. Linton, the English wood engraver, could not stand them and could not keep the fact to himself. William Morris, who was always for resurrecting the past, stormed and scolded in his delightful way at the very mention of them and their work. On the other hand, artists neither stormed nor scolded but rejoiced exceedingly. On the pages of books and magazines they now saw their work as it was, not as an engraver thought it ought to be. And editors, too, rejoiced.

The names of Drake and Parsons will ever be remembered by all who appreciate the art of illustration. They encouraged this new school of wood engraving, to artist and engraver alike they gave every chance, never hustled them, never allowed economy to keep them from producing their best. And their best was very wonderful. In early numbers of The Century and of Harper's of the same date are numerous examples of this best, amazing to our generation accustomed to process. Fac-simile in wood engraving could be carried on further than in some of the engravings of etchings then made, not merely reproducing the etchings line for line, but capturing the very quality of the etched line.

Where was the bluff in this? Surely, Timothy Cole, Wolf, Juengling, in the beauty of their work, could hold their own with the Dalziels and Swains. And where is the bluff in claiming superiority for their methods when they could reproduce work entrusted to them with a fidelity earlier wood-engravers had never reached? They are not to be compared to the old woodcutters with whom their technique had nothing in common, but they can be compared to the generations of wood-engravers immediately preceding them, and they come out of the comparison with flying colors. And yet, in France Florian and Leper were carrying the beautiful art still a little further, perfecting it more and more both in the individuality of handling and the truth of reproduction, striving for hitherto unapproached heights and managing to climb up to them. But this did not lessen the accomplishment of the American wood-engravers any more than theirs lessened the accomplishment of the English.

Well, the day of English, American and French wood-engravers has passed, their art sacrificed to process. And today, with process prevailing, the modern wood-engravers seem a remote from us as the early woodcutters, each group to be enjoyed for its own characteristic qualities, and comparison comfortably dropped except when the word "bluff" comes as a challenge.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Talking of an Old Novel or Two

IN THE list of novels that Stevenson had most often read, as set down in his essay, "A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas," the "Vicomte de Bragelonne," held the place. He had read it "five or six times," which gives it position over "The Egmont," a close second, for he had read "The Egmont" "four or five." Scott may really have taken precedence over Dumas and Meredith, for as to the number of times he had read "Guy Mannering," "Rob Roy," and "Redgauntlet," he had "no means of guessing, having begun young." So the "Vicomte" stands first. I wonder if that novel is read at all nowadays. Stevenson, when he wrote his essay, admitted the comparatively slight fame of his favorite. "The Three Musketeers" was, and probably still is, much more widely read, certainly, in view of recent film production, far more widely known; and Stevenson's interest in the "Vicomte," as I read his essay, would have been less if he had not been familiar with all three novels in that great trilogy. For my own part I do not remember how many times I have read the sequence, and followed the career of D'Artagnan from his setting out for Paris to his final passing from the scene, the baton of Marshal de France in his dauntless fist. Fewer times than Stevenson, but often enough to put the volumes on the small shelf of a grateful memory. Many books are read and forgotten for every one that finds lodgment in that private library; and it would be difficult to discover two individuals whose private libraries offered exactly the same selections. I wonder, too, whether Stevenson would have held that every man possesses such an inner bookshelf; or whether his judgment would have been that reading for pleasure and remembrance is a special activity of a special type of mind, and, when he set himself to write a "gossip" about a book, he wrote, knowing his prospective readers as members of a kind of club with a widely scattered membership. Such it seems to me is the case.

Book memories I may compare With B or C or D: But find he talks to empty air Who tries the same with E.

I remember over a good many years the pertinent question of my high school teacher of English literature, who surveyed her hopeful class, and asked us one after another to name his or her favorite books; and when it came my anxious turn I seem to remember that I selected "The Three Musketeers," and I am quite sure that I named "She" and "King Solomon's Mines"—such, at least, is the title that comes back to me of the Rider Haggard novel in which Omalopogaa (a valiant native of Africa whose name I spell wrongly, I doubt, from memory) held a long stairway against assault. My favorite author had then

no "Sir" to his name, and my teacher of English literature regarded him with disfavor. Author Dumas also approved, and therein, as I look back, nullified her disapproval of author Haggard. I could grant her the jewel consistency if she had disapproved both together, arguing that such reading, whether the scene were in France or Africa, would unsettle, and unfit me for helpful citizenship in the United States of America. Though she would have been quite wrong: my citizenship, if not so helpful as I sometimes wish, works at any rate on the side of law, order, and peace. The Cave of Kor, where She-who-must-be obeyed had lived two thousands years waiting the coming of Leo Vincey, were far away from my native habitat; and if I, to the disapproval of my teacher of English literature, took pleasure in that novel, so, I later discovered, did Andrew Lang, a better authority on taste in literature.

So I myself am gossiping about an old novel, incited thereto by Stevenson's essay. The title, "Twenty Years After," of the second book in the Dumas trilogy, carries the coincidence further, for "She" has a sequel—"Ayesha"—which not only interpolated two decades, but allowed them actually to elapse before it was printed. So far as I know this is a unique example of realism in novel writing, and the more impressive for its addition of "artistic verisimilitude" to such an amazingly unrealistic and magnificently fantastic novel. Realistic, too, is the "editor" to whom "Mr. Holly," comrade of Leo Vincey in this long adventure, first in unknown Africa, and then beyond the utmost border of geography in Central Asia, sent his two unbelievable manuscripts twenty-two years apart. The author specifically does not regard his second book as a sequel; "rather," to quote from my own treasured copy, "does he venture to ask the reader that it should be considered as the conclusion of an imaginative tragedy (if he may so call it) whereof one-half has already been published."

But, like the "Vicomte de Bragelonne," the book attained no such reading as the predecessor that it continued. I can remember the furor created by the publication of "She"; but "Ayesha," when I happened upon it in a bookshop, was no new book and yet I had not even remotely heard of it. If I had not opened it by chance and read the full title, "Ayesha, the Return of She," I should have missed it altogether. So, perhaps, with the "Vicomte," many may have seen and passed the title without realizing that D'Artagnan, Porthos, Athos, and Aramis adventured through its pages. Stevenson himself admits that he would never have read it a second time for longer acquaintance with the "Vicomte." A "dreadful cavalier," he calls him; and adds with reference to the heroine, "I could wish him no worse (not for lack of malice, but imagination) than to be wedded to that lady."

So books come and go, and who can explain the permanence or impermanence of their impressions? An appreciable number of readers no doubt welcomed the story of "Ayesha," and might have been included in the dedication that the author inscribed to Andrew Lang: "My hope is that after you have read her record, you may continue to wear your chain of 'loyalty to our lady Ayesha.' Evidently the quoted phrase is Lang's, and I insist, you see, upon keeping his companionship; it imparts the dignity of literary authority to my own loyalty to our lady Ayesha, though she would distress me greatly as an everyday acquaintance."

## A Forgotten Dramatist

Tom D'Urfey! There are perhaps in the whole history of English literature few if any writers of equal output and such high contemporary fame, who have fallen into complete oblivion than "that ancient lyric" friend Tom. Throughout his long day after day in great request, and furthermore, he enjoyed very considerable popularity as an author, and although from time to time he met with theatrical failure and literary rebuffs, although the critics lampooned his songs and the critics laughed at his scenes, yet on the other hand he often attained remarkable and outstanding successes upon the stage, whilst his ballads and catches were treasured with delight by the Merry Monarch himself, no mean judge of the lit of a pretty verse or the swing of a rousing refrain. D'Urfey's talents, indeed, made him a figure in royal circles at Windsor and Whitehall, and in 1719 we find him boasting that during his career he had performed some of his "Things" before Charles II, James II, William III, Mary, Queen Anne, and Prince George, "with happy and commendable approbation."

Amongst D'Urfey's other patrons occur many distinguished names: the Dukes of Richmond, Albemarle, Ormond, Bedford, Argyll; the Duchess of Chandos; the Earls of Dorset, Berkeley, Carlisle; Lord Lansdowne; Lord Morpeth; Speaker Bromley, and a score besides. How then are we to account for the exceptional forgetfulness which covers his name—nay, more, for the contempt with which he is regarded by modern writers—and they are few enough—who speak of him? The question is an interesting one, and it admits, I think, of an answer. In the first place we must recognize that perhaps no Restoration author (save, it may be, Pepys) reflects so nearly and so closely his period with all its minutest intimacies as does Thomas D'Urfey. His work throughout is intensely topical, and not merely topical in references and allusions, but topical in presentment, spirit, and character. He mirrors and echoes not only the changing fashions in dress and in speech, but even captures the shortest-lived vogues and vagaries which have escaped all other record save his comedies—to be read solely in the original quarto—and a shelf of unknown pastilles, of which many are not yet printed.

In his own day Gildon, a Draco among the critics, commended D'Urfey

as "a master of farce." To us he seems something more. If our standard is to be that of Terence, Molière, Congreve and Etherege, then D'Urfey has seldom accomplished anything save busy and entertaining farces. But surely this is over-nice, and Thalia's realm boasts a wider latitude. . . .

Not the least interesting amongst D'Urfey's pieces is a dramatization in three parts of "Don Quixote." This is excellently done, and is of itself a notable achievement, for there are few romances more difficult to adapt to the stage than the great work of Cervantes. If we except the lost "Cardenio," ascribed to Shakespeare and Fletcher, which (I would suggest) might have dealt with the loves of Cardenio and Lucinda and the adventures of Dorothea in the Sierra Morena, D'Urfey's is the first of some fourteen English plays founded upon "Don Quixote."

**Shin-Leaf**  
What drew me first to them was the surprise  
Of finding so much braven loveliness  
In shy New England woods. I tried to guess  
The message hidden in their frank disguise.

I looked of course for maxims; but they would  
Not speak to me of beauty or its cause.  
Sharing their silence with pipewrens.  
Still, in their lilted dignity, they stood.

Magic without a meaning! And a floral  
Tribute to nothing greater than themselves.  
Or the few rocks that laid the moss in  
shelves.  
I left the place without a single moral.  
—Louis Untermeyer, in "Roast Leviathan."



Trees, From the Painting by Svend Hammershøj

libretto: W. G. Willis's "one act incident" (in which, as it may be remembered, the late Sir Henry Irving played the Knight); George Almar's ambitious drama—all seem very thin by the side of D'Urfey's clever scenes and well-filled stage. Part I opens with Don Quixote at the windmills. There are various episodes at the wayside inn, and a scene with the galleys-slaves. Part II is chiefly concerned with Sancho Panza's governorship and the elaborate tricks played upon Don Quixote at the Court of the Duke and Duchess. Part III gives us the "Marriage of Mary the Buxom" and the puppet-show. The puppets were "designed to be acted by children."—Montague Summers, in *The Bookman* (London).

## April Lights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Soft gleam the lights  
In the April mist,  
Slanting adown the hill  
They twist  
In winding row,  
Street-lights pointing  
With blurry glow.  
Deep in the trees  
The window-pans  
Scatter into  
Trailing lanes  
Twinkling down the dark hillside  
Bright  
In the night.  
A glimmer light  
Like a trickling rill  
Where the tramway passes  
At the foot of the hill:  
A motor darts  
The misty dark,  
An engine flashes  
A sooty spark,  
A crimson dot  
In the deep, black space  
Where the valley melts  
To the river's rim  
And the April lights  
Are dim.  
Deep in the sky  
The brimming stars  
Twine patterns of light  
Round cloudy bars  
That are light,  
Soft, lustrous light.  
In the April mist,  
Soft gleam the lights  
In the April mist.  
Margaret Lloyd.

## Being Liable

The recipe for making Likers calls for no rare material: all I need lies right before me and around me in the opportunities of doing truthful, just, kind things by those I deal with. The recipe calls for no rare element, and the mixing and the making take no one day in the week. There is baking day, sweeping day, washing day, but no friend-making day. It is Monday's, Tuesday's, Wednesday's work, and lasts through Saturday and Sunday and the twenty-ninth of February.—William C. Gannett.

TO HAVE a particularly celebrated father or brother, especially but within the same profession, is not as a rule considered desirable. The fame of Wilhelm Hammershøj, which has spread to distant corners of the earth, has not, however, in any way proved an impediment to his brother Svend's building up a well-deserved reputation of his own. In the work of both men there is a strongly pronounced personal note; this however does not exclude certain similarities, in their generally limited range of colors, for instance, and in the subtle way they enter into the heart of their subjects. Svend Hammershøj is one of four Danish painters who have sent pictures to the Pittsburgh Exhibition by invitation of the Carnegie Institute. He has a rare gift of expressing the essential qualities of the scene he is depicting, and his technique, which is very individual and restrained, seems to lend itself spontaneously to his subject. In spite of his use of a somewhat somber palette, there is much beauty of color in his work; the design is always faultless and to a cultured beholder the quality is appealing, and he is not long in discovering the serene charm of a Svend Hammershøj picture, which increases the closer he becomes acquainted with its integrity.

## Hans Andersen's Magic

Probably, however, even in his fairy-tales Hans Andersen has always appealed to men and women as strongly as to children. We hear occasionally of children who cannot be reconciled to him because of his incurable habit of pathos. . . . Hans Andersen is surely the least gay of all writers for children. He does not invent exquisite confectionery for the nursery such as Charles Perrault, having heard a nurse telling the stories to his little son, gave the world in "Cinderella" and "Bluebird." To read stories like these is to enter into a game of make-believe, no more to be taken seriously than a charade. The Chinese lanterns of a happy ending seem to illuminate them all the way through.

But Hans Andersen does not invite you to a charade. . . . He is more like a child's Dickens than a successor of ladies and gentlemen who wrote fairy-tales in the age of Louis XIV and Louis XV. He is like Dickens, indeed, not only in his genius for compassion, but in his abounding inventiveness, his grotesque detail, and his humor. He is never so recklessly cheerful as Dickens with the cheerfulness that suggests eating and drinking. He makes us smile rather than laugh aloud with his comedy. But how delightful is the fun at the end of "Soup on a Sausage Peg" when the Mouse King learns that the only way in which the soup can be made is by stirring a pot of boiling water with his own tail! But Andersen's genius as a nar-

ator, as a grotesque inventor of incident and comic detail, saves his gospel from commonness. He may write a parable about a darning-needle, but he succeeds in making his darning-needle alive, like a dog or a schoolboy. He endows everything he sees—china shepherdesses, tin soldiers, mice and flowers—with the similitude of life, action and conversation. He can make the inhabitants of one's mantelpiece capable of epic adventures, and has a greater sense of possibilities in a pair of tongs or a door-knocker than most of us have in men and women.

He loves imagining elves no higher than a mouse's knee, and mice going on their travels leaning on sausage-skewers as pilgrims' staves, and little Thumbelina, whose cradle was "a neat polished walnut-shell . . . blue violet-leaves were her mattresses, with a rose-leaf for a coverlet." His fancy never becomes lyrical or sweeps us

## Seeing Aright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a legend of an ancient Eastern king who called a famous botanist and, with a view to learning about the flowers, charged him to examine and make a list of all the plants growing in the kingdom. In due time the botanist reported to the king the result of his labors—a long list of flowers. The king inquired, "But did you find no weeds?" "None, sire," replied the botanist: "all are beautiful flowers." The king, with a view to finding the weeds, then called another botanist, charging him to list all the plants in the kingdom. He, too, in due time reported a long list of plants; but all were weeds. "What!" said the king, "are there no flowers in my kingdom?" "None, sire," was the reply: "all are weeds." The obvious meaning of the legend is that one finds what he looks for; and the result of his quest will likely conform to his preconceived views.

Whatever obsesses the human mind finds outward expression, for it is a rule of metaphysics that thought externalizes itself. Christian Science makes this plain; and it teaches one to analyze thought, holding that since all causation is mental, correction comes by changing a wrong thought for a right one. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 83), Mrs. Eddy says, "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees." In view of the fact that certain physical scientists hold that what one sees is not a material object but rather a mental concept, this line of reasoning is seen to be altogether logical: that is to say, the botanist with the concept of plants as flowers would scarcely see them as weeds.

As the student of Christian Science learns the truth about God, man, and the universe he gains a correct understanding of sight. He learns that God is infinite Mind, the creator of the infinite universe of ideas, comprising only the perfect and eternal; that man, His image and likeness, is as spiritual and perfect as God Himself; and that, for consequence, all attributes, qualities, and faculties of Mind bestowed upon man are both perfect and eternal. Hence, the faculty of sight is also spiritual, is, in fact, an attribute of the all-seeing Mind, which perceives only the good, the perfect, the beautiful, and the true. In the realm of Mind, then, man beholds only the spiritual—that which expresses the nature, the qualities, of God, infinite good.

But, one may say, this is far too transcendental to be practical. How am I to know the truth about that which is not cognizable through the

the last glimmer of light vanishes from the loftier summits on the great upland plateau; a cool yet scarcely perceptible zephyr passes over the extensive plain, causing a gentle undulation through miles of sugar cane as it passes onward; in a near-by copse of Madagascar whines thousands of small birds suddenly and simultaneously begin to chirrup excitedly, as if they had a warning signal. They cease in a few moments as abruptly they began; a cow lows mournfully in some distant byre; then all is dark and still and Mauritius sleeps to the instantaneous twinkling of myriad stars.

## Quail

I wandered out one rainy day  
And heard a bird with merry joys  
Cry "wet my foot" for half the way;  
I stood and wondered at the noise.  
When from my foot a bird did flee—  
The rain flew bounding from her breast—  
I wondered what the bird could be,  
And almost trampled on her nest.

The nest was full of eggs and round—  
I met a shepherd in the vale.  
And stood to tell him what I found,  
He knew and said it was a quail's.

For he himself the nest had found,  
Among the wheat and on the green,  
When going on his daily round,  
With eggs as many as fifteen.

Among the stranger birds they feed,  
Their summer flight is short and low;  
There's very few know where they breed,  
And scarcely any where they go.  
—John Clare.

## Arctic Alaska

Great, wind-swept tundras. Far away in lonely grandeur, sharp peaks of snow-crowned mountains. Silent lakes among the hills.  
Ptarmigan flying like slow, drifting clouds. Fox and hare with soundless steps among the bushes. Reindeer browsing on silver-gray moss. Fish darting like shadows in the streams. Squat figures of solitary Eskimos against the sky line. The throb of surf upon a desolate beach.  
Flowers like jewels among the grasses. Soft, green mosses starred with tiniest blossoms. Glowing red vines clinging closely to mother earth. Blue berries hanging fairy bells on low bushes. Wild cranberries scattering red beauty for bird and beast. Tawny grasses and whispering willows waving in the wind. A tapestry of rich color in wild solitudes. A flaunting of delicate perfume on soundless air.  
Gleam of gold, soft tint of copper, sparkle of silver, dull thread of lead, glint of tin, glow of garnet—the bosom of mother earth bursting with riches.  
Lovely, remote, unknown, an empire, superb in tundra and towering mountain, tonic in purity of crystal clear air, royal in wealth of exhaustless possessions.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1923

## Editorials

It is a fact too well known to permit mere casual refutation that the licensed soft-drink saloons in the cities constitute a continuing menace to anything approaching a complete enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The maintenance of these places is not defensible upon the theory that they meet a public need or that they are places of convenience or necessity. To the casual observer

who knows the signs which such places unavoidably display, and to every policeman who walks a beat on the city streets, the soft-drink saloon, generally speaking, is continuing, in a way, the abuses so long practiced by the open barroom.

In the State of Pennsylvania, through the efforts of Governor Pinchot, a law has just been enacted repealing the act which, while ostensibly providing for the enforcement of prohibitory legislation, permitted the licensing of saloons to sell beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. While of course it is a fact that the sale of such beverages is permitted under the federal law, it has been shown, not only in Pennsylvania but elsewhere, that it is next to impossible to prevent former saloon keepers and bartenders who have continued in business at their old places from carrying on an illegal traffic in stronger drinks. There are, without doubt, scores of such places in each of the larger cities of the United States today. Probably some of them will continue to carry on their trade in Pennsylvania, but they will no longer be permitted to do so openly and under the protection which a license offers.

These soft-drink saloons afford the most convenient clearing-houses for rum runners and bootleggers. The trade carried on by these violators of the law is not all conducted from hand to hand on street corners, in office buildings, or in the homes of the victims. With the first efforts to enforce prohibition in the United States it is probable that transactions were only in quantity lots. But more recently the possibility of re-establishing a retail trade has encouraged former saloon keepers and bartenders to sell the forbidden liquors over the counter. They have hoped, evidently, thus to popularize their illicit traffic and still further to break down the enforcement machinery.

Some drug stores have become as troublesome offenders as the licensed soft-drink saloons, and it is to them that attention must be directed if the law is to be enforced. Some of these stores are said to employ "house" doctors who are constantly on hand to prescribe, at a nominal fee, for those desiring to obtain liquor. Many of these stores have been established and exist only for the purpose of dealing in whiskey. The amount of this which they are permitted to buy through regular channels is dependent upon the volume of their general business. And so it is claimed by their competitors who decline to deal in these liquors, even to the extent of filling legitimate prescriptions, that the stores maintained for the purposes of this illegitimate traffic have found it convenient to cut the prices of druggists' sundries for the purpose of swelling their total sales, thus making possible the purchase of larger stocks of liquors. It is pointed out that the losses sustained in the sale of sundries are made up, many times over, by the profits in filling whiskey prescriptions.

Laws such as that enacted in Pennsylvania will make possible a more complete enforcement of prohibition regulations, because they will close a channel for the sale of liquor by the glass. But until legitimate tradespeople devise a way by which the offending drug stores can be closed, it devolves upon the public to withdraw its support from those places which exist only as saloons thinly disguised in a cloak of apparent respectability.

THAT the experiment of sending practical business men to the United States Senate, instead of politicians whose stock-in-trade consists chiefly of professions of devotion to the public welfare without any well-defined ideas as to how that worthy purpose may be attained, will have good results in shaping legislation on important national issues is indicated by the recent statement dealing with railway policies issued by Senator James Couzens of Michigan. As a successful manufacturer and banker, Senator Couzens will hardly be suspected of being a pestiferous agitator who wishes to curtail the prosperity of the great transportation industry, or to hamper its development by imposing undue restrictions and regulations. He approaches the problem from the viewpoint of the public generally, not merely that of the holders of railway securities, and recognizes the seemingly insurmountable difficulties involved in the plea of the roads for the right to charge higher freight rates, or secure material wage reductions; and the urgent demands of the agricultural interests for lower freight charges, and the determined opposition of the railway employees to any lowering of wages.

With the present situation in the Congress, practically controlled by the "farm bloc," it is useless to discuss an increase in freight rates. The labor market, largely as the result of the restrictions upon wholesale immigration of cheap labor, gives no promise for lower wages. The irresistible force seeking greater earnings is confronted with the immovable obstacles of farmer sentiment and lack of competent unemployed workers to take the places of those who would inevitably again go on strike against wage reduction.

To meet this situation Senator Couzens counsels the adoption by the railway executives of policies looking

toward the general establishment of that efficient management which in the case of some of the great railway companies has enabled them to overcome all adverse conditions, and make fair profits while serving well the public. He points to the record of those roads as an illustration not merely of what can be done, but what must be done if the industry is to prosper.

If it is said that these particular companies are singularly fortunate in the ability of their executives, the answer is that men of similar abilities must be found for the other lines. "Impossible?" said Napoleon Bonaparte, "Never mention to me that abominable word." If the will to render the best public service exists in the board of directors, the men to carry out its instructions will be found. If banker-financiers who so largely control railway policies cannot find efficient executives, they will have to do as Oliver Cromwell told the members of Parliament: "Get you gone, and make way for better men."

PASSAGE the other day by the second Chamber in the Netherlands of a bill temporarily restricting the importation of shoes constitutes a landmark in the bitter controversy which has been raging for many months in that country around the question of the advisability or necessity of adopting protective tariffs for certain Dutch industries apparently facing total ruin. This latter condition of affairs has arisen as a result of the depression caused in the Netherlands by competition from neighboring countries with low currency values, against which it has been finding itself unable to compete, loaded down, as it is, with high wages and heavy taxation. Involving political issues of the sharpest nature, this question has long been occupying the attention of both people and press, to the practical exclusion, in fact, of almost everything else, save perhaps the issues associated with the occupation of the Ruhr.

The chief significance of the measure passed recently lies in the fact that the Dutch have always been free traders, and the claim is urged by those opposing the protective proposals that should they be adopted, even though only as temporary measures, a primary doctrine of Dutch economic policy will thereby be abandoned. Hence it is not surprising that the issue has been fought out daily with extraordinary vigor in the Dutch press, in the chambers of commerce all over the country, and among the industrialists. The protectionists have been seizing upon this opportunity to urge their cause with renewed insistence, while the free traders have been equally active in opposing what they see as an attempt to abrogate the Dutch fundamental of free trade and open markets.

Meanwhile, however, a clamor is rising from other industries besides those associated with shoe manufacture for similar protection to that favored by the Chamber for these latter. Almost daily, in fact, petitions for subsidies or protection are being received by the Government, based on the plea that otherwise nothing can avert the closing down of factories and even the complete wiping out of enterprises. The issue involved is one of grave importance, and one in the solution of which it is extremely necessary that a right point of view should be sought for and attained, that when final action is taken it will be of such a nature as really to relieve the conditions at present causing such distress.

THE modern road-builders, with their dredges, derricks, steam shovels, stone crushers and cement, are courageously following westward the trail blazed centuries ago by the Spanish grandees, who traveled by slow stages, stopping the while to found towns and missions, from the coast of Florida on to San Diego, Cal., and thence northward along the shores of the Pacific. It is a tortuous and yet a picturesque route, this Old Spanish Trail, and presents new and unsolved problems to engineers. There are deep bayous, miles of almost impenetrable swamps, leagues of shifting sands. But there are abundant compensations, once the completion of the task is found possible. The smooth roadway, extending in practically a straight line east and west between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, will traverse a section almost as little known to the southern tourists as to the people of the north. Along its course are many natural attractions, and it will be available throughout all the seasons of the year.

The people of the south have displayed commendable public enterprise in inaugurating and pushing the great undertaking. Many miles of the new roadway in Texas have already been built, and the work in Florida is well under way. Construction in Louisiana has been begun, and in Mississippi contracts have been let for some of the more difficult parts of the work. With the realization that the engineering problems can be solved and that a durable highway can be built along the route followed by the original trail, the people of the states to be traversed have been quick to appraise the advantages which would result from an all-year tourist business. They have seen visitors attracted to the terminals of the route, but the Gulf cities have not been easy of access by automobile.

The shifting of the picture affords an interesting change since the early explorers blazed a path through the swamps and forests and ferried themselves and their belongings across the rivers and bayous. The honk of the autoist's horn will waken many echoes in the dense undergrowth and will startle, in tree and in the limpid waters along the way, birds and animals to whom the new sounds will be signals for precipitous flight. Under the southern moon there will stretch out, invitingly, long miles followed by other long miles of broad black ribbon marking the old trail. From the Gulf there will come the cooling evening breeze, faintly laden with its salty perfume, and

from an occasional tree, if one listens, the notes of a nightingale's song. On such a night, with the motor humming contentedly, the old trail leads through a land of enchantment.

A GREAT deal has been said about the opening of the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York. A picture gallery over a railroad station is a novelty. The experiment of a permanent exhibition on commercial lines is one to be watched with interest. But the chief thing that ought to strike the visitor, who has eyes to see, is the arrangement of the rooms, for they present an unmistakable proof that attention paid to the hanging of pictures and the placing of sculpture is important, whether the main object of an exhibition is to provide pleasure for lovers of art or to "do business" for artists.

This is no new discovery. The fact has been stated again and again, but the people most concerned are extraordinarily slow in taking practical advantage of it. Everyone must admit that the Grand Central Galleries, when first entered, have an air of distinction, but everyone has not the curiosity to ask why. The reason is simple. The rooms are perhaps a trifle small, but the lighting has been studied, a neutral tint makes the walls an unobtrusive background, and the pictures are well spaced and, unless of very moderate size, hung in a single line. At once, an impression is received of something distinguished, something worth while, something that should be treated with distinction.

The National Academy of Design also opened an exhibition—its ninety-eighth—in New York the other day. Many of the same artists exhibit there as at Forty-Second Street, but how different is the first impression. At the Academy, the Black-and-White Room alone has an air of distinction and the feeling of repose essential to the enjoyment of art, though the crowding throughout is less than it was in the autumn exhibition. Surely the National Academy, if full of years, is not so venerable that it cannot change in any detail, even when change would add immensely to its influence. The Royal Academy in London is older, but it has ceased to make its galleries in the springtime look like a jumble sale or an auction room.

The painting, or the print, or the sculpture, it may be objected, is the main thing; let people learn to look at it and ignore its surroundings. But they cannot, the surroundings will obtrude perforce. Painters are not always sensitive to the "little more" and the "little less" in their treatment of their own pictures. They can be guilty of as colossal mistakes in the choice of frames as dealers. To see the heavy, flamboyant atrocities in which they will sometimes submerge a delicate note of color is to wonder no longer why they do not insist that, if their work is hung at all, it should be hung decently.

## Editorial Notes

OF FAR-REACHING significance is the decision just handed down by the Maine law court in a rescript written by Judge Scott Wilson, which holds George Watkins, an aviator, liable for trespass, and awards damages to Washington Anderson of York Beach, Me. It appears that Mr. Anderson, basing his claim of ownership to a section of the beach on the fact that he obtained warranty deeds thereto from several people of York, brought suit against the aviator in July, 1921, for landing and parking a passenger plane on his property. The aviator asserted that the public prescription, that is, the general right of the people to the beach by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment, gave him the privilege of utilizing it for his own purposes. This claim, however, the judge has denied.

WHEN Mr. G. D. Hardie sweepingly denounced in the British House of Commons recently all juvenile emigration proposals as involving "the tearing up of the love between mother and child," he showed that he was completely ignorant of the thought underlying them. It is not the plan to break up happy homes, but to give those at present without desirable surroundings the opportunity to acquire them. In the slum areas of London, for example, there are many instances where children are practically without any home affiliations. Largely in the hope of remedying this state of affairs, those whose lot it is to work in such localities are keenly desirous of extricating the boys and youths therefrom and of transferring them to some locality where they may reasonably expect to become happy citizens.

WHILE fully appreciative of the widespread response to the Save-the-Victory Fund, whose chairman is Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, Admiral of the British Fleet, it is hard not to express a little disappointment that the total sum received to date is utterly inadequate even to commence the work of restoring Nelson's flagship. At present she is in the historic old No. 2 Dock at Portsmouth, a fitting resting-place, but if, as is hoped, the success of the fund should enable her to be restored to the exact state in which she fought at Trafalgar, she will constitute a magnificent memorial to Britain's great naval hero.

LOVERS of animals will heartily approve the decision of the British War Department to pension those pigeons which were under fire during the war and assign a keeper whose duty it shall be to see that the birds receive proper care. If the many unwritten romances involving fortitude extraordinary, in which these little friends of man have played a leading part, were collected in a book, they would make reading, without a doubt, that would put in the shade some of the vaunted exploits of their masters.

## With the Intellectuals in Russia

By J. RIVES CHILDS

WHAT do men live by in Soviet Russia? is a question which seems to raise itself persistently in the outside world respecting Russia. And are the people happy? it is asked. To which the only reply can be that they are no happier than the people anywhere today in central Europe. But withal, Russians today, as yesterday, possess a remarkably philosophical patience and fortitude.

I visited one Sunday afternoon not many weeks ago the crowded quarters of a professor and his wife. The drawing room, dining room, and kitchen were united in a single room, for until quite recently the two were entitled to but one other room, that reserved for a bedroom. The combination kitchen, dining and drawing room served also as the professor's library and study, and his books left very little space for the stove, kitchen ware, and dining table.

"So you managed to save your library, at least," I remarked, as I surveyed the stacks of books.

"Yes, the Government was kind enough to leave me my books," the professor replied, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "although almost everything else was taken."

"You take it cheerfully enough, though not differing in that respect from many others."

"Yes, that is true, but why should we add to our troubles by worry? That is not in the nature of Russians. 'Nitchewo,' we say, 'it doesn't matter, it is nothing.' Perhaps better times will succeed these hard times. When hard times come we must put up with them."

Not all Russians contrive today to put as much sincerity in that one of the most universal and characteristic words of Russian, "Nitchewo"—it is nothing. But enough do to succeed in preserving a semblance of good humor and cheerfulness.

Shortly before departing from Petrograd I called several times on an elderly Russian lady of the old aristocracy who had passed through the revolution in Petrograd. She was occupying by herself an apartment of six rooms, lodgings to which she had been transferred by the Government when evicted from her apartment of nine rooms on the French quay.

I sat in a room in which the thermometer ranged between ten and fifteen degrees, sat in a heavy overcoat with a muffler about my neck for warmth.

"I always wear at least two sweaters in the house, in addition to my coat," she remarked, when I referred to the temperature.

Wood can be had, of course, but at prohibitive prices. Practically none of the homes which I visited in the cities possessed any other heat than that given out by the cooking stove, and this, even when it was of such a size as to provide warmth, was rarely fired more than once a day.

She served a supper of fried potatoes, tea, bread and butter. The tableware consisted of a spoon and a knife. Apologizing for its inadequacy, she said:

"I have everything hidden away, but what is absolutely necessary for my personal needs. I don't know whether I could find again some of the things I have hidden. They are so well concealed that six perquisitions of the Cheka have failed to bring them to light." Then she added less seriously as she commenced to eat her potatoes with a spoon, "I wonder what gaucheries I would be guilty of if I were dining tomorrow at my old hotel in Rome or in London. I sometimes feel I have lost my taste for the old luxuries to which I was accustomed. Do you know, I lived for six months on tea and bread and potatoes in 1919. Indeed, I eat very little else now. I can't bring myself to cook much else."

"And still I manage to live. Times are certainly getting better. In 1919, in 1920 and even until 1921 it was unsafe to attempt to sell what few belongings I have been able to save. Consequently I was obliged to work or there would have been inquiries made by the Cheka. And what do you think was my occupation? A shoemaker; yes, a shoemaker. Here, I'll show you a shoe I have made."

I looked at the shoe, examined its neat sole, peered into the shapely interior—fascinated by this extraordinary handiwork of a woman who had never known manual labor, whose life before the revolution had been devoted to travel and pleasure-seeking, and the embellishment of her home by the collection of antiques.

I came on another day and she met me in the doorway with a silver platter.

"I am short of rubles," she said, "and I have not had the opportunity to go out and dispose of this. Won't you be so good as to take this to the Nevsky to such and such a shop? They give 20,000,000 rubles a zolotnik there, while other shops only give from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000. This weighs fifteen zolotniks (about one-seventh of a pound), so you should receive 300,000,000 (about \$7.50). I would go myself, but I am expecting a buyer for my piano who proposes 1,000,000,000 rubles (\$25)."

She laughed as if heartily amused at some thought and continued: "My prospective piano buyer is the most amusing person. He is a peasant from some village near the city and he came in yesterday and stood awkwardly about, discussing the sale and telling me of his daughter, Tanya, for whom he was buying the instrument, and finally he said: 'But, Alexandra Alexandrovna, how much does it weigh?' Fancy, he asked 'how much does it weigh?' as if he were buying a sack of flour," and she broke out into a peal of laughter.

"I told him I had no idea, and then he inquired as to whether I thought he and his son would be able to carry it to the village. I suppose they thought it could be taken to pieces."

For those who have the money, practically anything may be had today in Russia, especially in the larger cities. Outwardly the shopping streets of Moscow and Petrograd present an appearance no different from that of Leipzigerstrasse in Berlin or Oxford Street in London. But it is only those few of the new rich who have the possibility of patronizing the smart shops to be found in Moscow or Petrograd, or who find it possible to dine at the old restaurants and hotels, which have been reopened in all their old style of luxury.

As one sees today in the best hotels in Berlin everyone but Germans and in Vienna anyone but Viennese and Austrians, so in the Hotel Europe there was everyone but those distinctively Russian.

"But from where do they get the money?" one asked with amazement in reviewing the richly arrayed diners.

Chiefly from speculation and from the immense profits to be had from the purchase of the possessions of the old bourgeoisie, whom hunger and want are forcing from day to day to a sale of their remaining effects."

And that is what men live by today in Russia, or at least those who are prospering. For the remainder, except those of the peasants who are living on the fruits of their labor, the most are sustained by that spark of hope and patience and fortitude which never seems to be extinguished in the Slav.

### The Saloon Still a Menace

### The Tariff Issue in the Netherlands

### The "Little More" in a Picture Gallery

### The Old Spanish Trail

### Senator Couzens on the Railway Problem